THE TIMES

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THE TIMES
Tomorrow

High drama
Politics versus religion beyond the lost horizon: David Hewson reports from Tibet

Stage . . .
Penelope Keith, the star in the shadow of stately Audrey

. . . and sightscreen
Will Geoff Boycott be reinstated as a Yorkshire player?

Road . . .
John Blunsden looks back over the grand prix season

. . . and rail
Part 3 of the Burma railway diaries

Setback for Kinnock in choice of team

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock's hopes of infusing his shadow cabinet with new blood may be hampered by the decision of the party's centre-right to put up a full list of names for the 15 places, and the inability of the two groupings on the parliamentary left to agree on a joint "slate" of candidates.

Mr Kinnock's supporters had hoped that the two wings of the party could each be persuaded to put up only 10 candidates, leaving MPs with votes to spare to help people the new leader is keen to have in his team.

But although there is to be no formal Manifesto Group slate this year, the centre-right will today put out an informal list of 15 names.

The list will include eight present Shadow Cabinet members backed by the Manifesto Group last time, plus Mr Denis Healey who was a member by virtue of being deputy leader and is standing again.

The eight are Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Smith, Mr Eric Varley, Mr Brynmor John, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Mr Bruce Millan and Mr Peter Archer.

The remaining six names will be a mixture of Manifesto Group backed MPs who were close to success last time: the next four were Mr John Golding, Mr John Cunningham, Mr Denis Howell and Mr Giles Radice, and those who did not stand last year. One of those is expected to be Mr Donald Dewar. Mr Cunningham is thought to have the best chance anmong the new names of getting on.

The Tribune Group, which has traditionally put up the left slate, and the firm left Campaign Group, failed at the Brighton conference to agree a joint list of candidates.

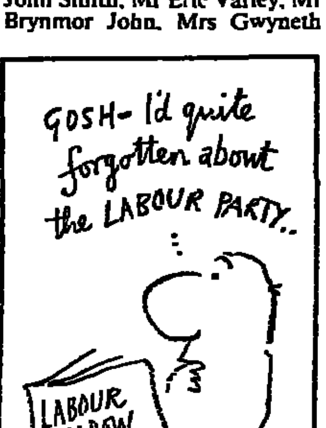
Accordingly, the Campaign Group has put up five names: Mr Martin Flannery, Miss Jo Richardson, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Dennis Canavan and Miss Joan Maynard, and the Tribune Group is balloting for a slate of 10 MPs, which will be announced next Monday, the day before nominations close.

The Tribune and Campaign slates may slightly overlap, but even so it will mean that there will be some 13 MPs backed by one left-wing group or other, leaving little room for manoeuvre for "spare" votes.

Five candidates backed by the Tribune Group were successful last time: Mr Kinnock, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Stan Orme, Mr John Silkin, and Mr Albert Booth, who lost his seat at the election.

The only natural vacancies, therefore, are those left by Mr Kinnock and Mr Booth. Mr Robin Cook is strongly tipped to get into the Shadow Cabinet, and to get the defence portfolio, Mr Meacher is also thought to have a sound chance.

The results will be announced on Thursday week.



Dropping in: Mr Norman Tebbit, the new Industry Secretary, and his wife Margaret, visiting a special school in his Chingford constituency yesterday. Mrs Tebbit took the children a teddy bear, certified by her husband's new department as British-made.

Detective cleared of Waldorf murder attempt

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

One of the detectives who shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in a police operation last January was yesterday cleared of attempted murder at the direction of a judge in the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson said after legal argument in the absence of the jury that the charge of attempted murder against Det Constable Peter Finch would not continue.

He also said that one of the remaining two counts against Constable Finch would be altered to wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm rather than causing grievous bodily harm with intent.

The count refers to allegations that Constable Finch pistol whipped Mr Waldorf as he lay wounded on the road.

Yesterday Constable Finch and Det Constable John Jardine, who is charged with attempted murder and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, each described the police operation to the court.

Constable Finch said he drew his gun as he went to try to identify the man in the car, believed to be the fugitive David Martin. "I knew if it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. I had to be prepared and I felt this, as the rules state, was an occasion where I should draw the weapon."

He believed he had seen Martin sitting in the front of the car and told the court: "I saw a three-quarter profile of Martin . . . I was 100 per cent sure it was him."

Nervous and tense, the policeman said he started to retreat but movements in the car made him think he was about to be shot. He said he tried to shout a warning but "the only words I could get out were 'armed police'. It did not come out very well. My voice faltered."

His first two shots went into a rear tyre. He told the court: "It was bad shooting. It was not a deliberate shot." Later as Mr Waldorf lay wounded, Constable Finch struck him because he thought the man was still a threat.

It was only as the man was turned over, handcuffed, that he realized he had made a mistake. Nine months later he still felt terrible about the shooting, but "I believe I was doing the right thing at the right time".

Cross-examined by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, Constable Finch denied that he opened fire rather than report back to his superiors as an act of "private enterprise." He said he hit Mr Waldorf with the gun to knock him out and not to beat him up.

Constable Jardine said he shot Mr Waldorf as he lay half out of his car because he was still moving and presenting a threat. He said: "There was only one explanation from what had gone on before. The man had to have a gun and it had to be there somewhere."

It would have been extremely foolish to wait, since the man could have produced a gun and fired. If the same situation happened again, "I am very much afraid I would have had to act in the same way", he said.

Cross-examined, Constable Jardine said it would have been contrary to police training to approach the man in the circumstances. The man could have taken the officer's gun away and Constable Jardine said: "We are not supermen".

Full report, page 3

Two killed in Falklands jet crash

An RAF Phantom jet crashed in the Falkland Islands killing its crew of two. The accident happened while the aircraft was on a routine training flight over east Falkland. It crashed on to the south side of the 2,600 ft Mount Usborne, the highest mountain on the island.

Record sales for shops

Spending in the shops in September was the highest for any month, according to the Department of Trade and Industry. But the underlying trend is one of "very slight growth" Page 15

Spy arrest

An American, James Durward Harper, has been arrested in California and charged with stealing secrets of the Minuteman missile and selling them to a Polish spy for £250,000 for relay to the Soviet Union.

Union accused

The Telephone engineers' union is trying to "throttle at birth" the Mercury company which is trying to compete with British Telecom, the High Court was told Page 2

Output drive

Austin Rover announced plans for "massive investment" in computer-aided engineering to counter Japan's world leadership in efficient car production Page 2

Missile hopes

West Germany hopes that weekend talks with the Russians in Vienna may have persuaded Moscow not to break off the Geneva missile negotiations next month Page 6

Micro ministry

A new ministry should be formed to encourage the growth of British electronics industries, a report from the National Economic Development Office says Page 3

Boycott meeting

The Yorkshire Cricket Club committee meet today for a final consideration of their decision not to renew Geoffrey Boycott's contract Page 22

Club hangs on

The winding-up order brought against Charlton Athletic, the second division club by their former chairman Michael Glikstein, has been adjourned until November 24 page 22

Brent votes to defy health cuts

Brent Health Authority last night voted by nine votes to seven, with one abstention to continue to defy the Government's demand for £250,000 cash cuts this year.

The decision was taken in spite of an earlier High Court ruling when two authority members failed in their challenge to a letter ordering them to vote for the cuts or face dismissal.

Mr Justice Forbes said the members of Brent Health Authority had a right to vote which way they liked on the question of £250,000 cuts and 326 job losses.

But he said the North West Thames Regional Health Authority had the power to dictate in a letter which way they should vote and warn of the consequences if they did not. The region had the power under the National Health Service Act to ask the Government to dismiss the district authority, he added.

The region believed Brent's vote last month to ignore the Government's guidelines was not in the interest of the health service in Brent.

Dismissing an application for declarations that the letter was unlawful, the judge ordered the two members, the Rev David Haslam, vice-chairman of the Brent Health Authority, and Councillor Lawrence Nerva, chairman of Brent Council's social services, to pay the hearing's costs.

South Africa raids Mozambique

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Several officials of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and, a number of Mozambique citizens were among those wounded in a South African bomb attack early yesterday morning on an ANC office in the heart of the residential and diplomatic quarter of Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

The attack, according to a statement by General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, was "a preemptive operation" carried out by "a small task force of the South African Defence Force" which had afterwards returned safely to South African territory. He made no casualty claims.

General Malan alleged that the target was an "ANC planning office" of the kind from which "acts of terror like the one last week in Warmbaths were planned, – controlled and supported". (This was a reference to ANC sabotage of petrol storage tanks at Warmbaths, a spa town in central Transvaal, on October 10).

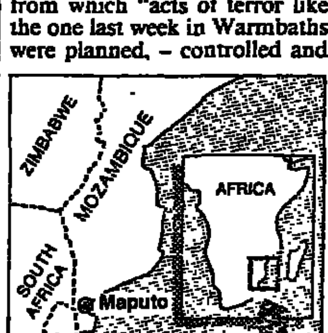
It was well known, the general claimed, that the ANC was plotting further "terror actions", which did not exclude civilian casualties of any race, and that some of these had been planned in the bombed Maputo office. Large numbers of trained terrorists, he alleged, had also been "processed" recently by the office.

Mozambique had been given a warning "to get rid of the ANC" but was obviously not prepared to heed these warnings. "As long as they continue to harbour and provide facilities to the ANC, the SADF will conduct operations in that country", General Malan declared.

Mozambican sources described the ANC premises as "a propaganda office"

● **British condemnation:** Britain was among the first countries to condemn the raid. President Samora Machel is due to visit here tomorrow (Henry Stanhope writes).

The Foreign Office yesterday said it was clear "that Mozambique's sovereignty has once again been seriously violated. We deplore this."



Pretoria bludgeon and Machel in Paris, page 5
Leading article, page 13

Kirkpatrick rejects offer of 'consolation prize'

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the controversial US Representative at the United Nations, has rejected a specially created foreign policy post offered by President Reagan to assuage her disappointment at failing to be chosen to succeed Mr William Clark as National Security Adviser. He has instead selected Mr Robert McFarlane, his special envoy to the Middle East.

According to reliable sources the President wanted to set up a new senior post, but Mrs Kirkpatrick is reported to have rejected the offer because the scope of the job was undefined and it was unclear how much influence it would carry.

She has told the President she wishes to leave her UN post at the end of the present session. Mr Reagan is known to place great value on her opinions and is anxious to keep her in his Administration and to have her continue to play an important role in forming foreign policy.

But *The New York Times* quoted a senior adviser of Mrs Kirkpatrick as saying: "What position could they give her? She is in the Cabinet. She is in the National Security Council. There is no way that she could be guaranteed access."

The choice of Mr McFarlane which was due to announced formally last night, means that the President must also decide who should take over the job of Middle East trouble-shooter?

The question is likely to be considered at a top level strategy session on the Middle East at the White House today.

Mr McFarlane, who will attend the meeting, has recommended that the US must now widen the scope of its activity in the Middle East

Tory MPs fear loss of committee jobs

By Our Political Reporter

Conservative MPs who served during the last Parliament on the Commons foreign affairs select committee fear that they may not be reappointed becase of the Prime Minister's displeasure over the findings of their reporting the future of the Falkland Islands.

The position of Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP for Stroud, who is keen to carry on as the committee's chairman, is thought to be under threat.

The appointment of the new membership of the select committees has been held up by the Labour leadership and shadow cabinet elections, a delay which has not dismayed the Government. But the Commons Committee of Selection will be meeting when Parliament reassembles next week to draw up recommeded lists of backbenchers from both sides for the departmental committees.

There is a conflict already between the view of the Committee of Selection, which is chaired by Sir Philip Holland, that the majority of former members should not be reappointed to the new committees and a largely new membership should be composed and the views of senior backbenchers who believe that such a change would destroy any prospect of continuity in the committee's work. They believe that the chairmen, certainly, and at least some of the existing members should be reappointed.

The concern of some Tories who served on the Foreign Affairs Committee arises from their knowledge that their reports on the Falklands, which cast doubt on the long-term viability of the Fortress Falklands policy and said the Government should not turn its back on future talks with Argentina, caused considerable irritation to the Government.

The report was never officially published because at the time of the dissolution of Parliament in May its drafting had not been completed.

The committee's initial conclusions, incorporated in Sir Antony's draft chairman's report, were however disclosed in *The Times*.

Now, Conservative MP's believe, Mrs Thatcher may want a Foreign Affairs Committee on which the Conservative contingent would be more likely to reflect her own line on foreign policy issues, especially if, as expected, the Falklands report is reconsidered.

They believe that she may be trying, through the whips' office, to ensure that the Conservatives appointed this time are more sympathetic.



Sir Anthony Kershaw: Under threat

Finance minister appointment increases Israel turmoil

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The economic and political turmoil caused by the resignation of Mr Menachem Begin intensified yesterday, as confusion followed urgent attempts to find a new finance minister acceptable to all factions in the ruling Likud coalition.

The political infighting took place as the Stock Exchange in Tel Aviv remained shut for the eighth consecutive day, provoking a credit crisis among many businesses and service industries. Some of them refused to take cheques from the public after a dramatic increase in the number of bad cheques passed in recent days.

But the Bank of Israel reported that for the first time in weeks the public had sold more dollar bills at the banks than were purchased.

The undignified squabble over the succession to the disgraced Mr Yoram Aridor – the hero of Likud's 1981 election victory – coincided with the opening of the winter session of the Knesset. A debate on a Labour opposition motion of no confidence in the new administration's handling of the economy is expected soon.

During the afternon, Israel Radio confidently reported government sources as claiming that Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the new Prime Minister, had selected Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad, aged 46, a member of his own right-wing Herut Party and a noted hawk, as Likud's fourth finance minister.

Mr Cohen-Orgad voted against the Camp David Treaty in 1978, and is a fervent supporter of increasing settlements in the occupied West Bank.

He is little known outside Israel, but is a professional economist who has recently emerged as one of the most outspoken critics of the disastrous policies pursued by Mr Aridor. He was shouted down in July, when he tried to voice his economic forebodings at a noisy meeting of the Herut central committee. Mr Cohen-Organ is the coalition's whip on the Knesset finance committee..

Herut Party sources later confirmed the report, which prompted an angry reaction from the Liberal Party – the second largest faction in the coalition – which had been pressing for the selection of one of its two candidates, Mr Yitzhak Mida'i, the energy minister, or Mr Gideon Platt, the Minister of Industry.

Last night, Mr Shamir was reported to be adamant in his selection of Mr Cohen-Orgad, and a showdown with the Liberals was thought to be imminent. A report on army

Continued on back page, col 5

'Emergency' evidence

Telecom to record 999 calls

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is introducing a nationwide system to tape-record all 999 calls at the telephone exchange. It is intended to provide clear evidence of responsibility in cases where the response to an emergency is slow or inadequate.

Telecom is buying £2m worth of electronic recorders from Dictaphone. They will be installed between now and next March at the 250 telephone exchanges that handle emergency calls.

The investment follows two controversies in the Midlands last year, when members of the public accused operators of failing to connect them promptly to the emergency service. One woman said she was refused a line to the ambulance service when her husband was dying of a heart attack.

The fire, police and ambulance authorities already record emergency calls after they are put through by the Telecom operator. But the Telecom recording will cover the whole period from the moment someone dials 999 to the end of the conversation with the emergency service.

"We decided that if we had our own clear recording of events no one could argue about what happened", a Telecom spokesman said. He pointed out that callers are sometimes distraught in an emergency and are difficult to understand. Telecom handles 13m emergency calls a year.

Some of the emergency services were reluctant initially to have their conversations with callers recorded by a third party. But, the Telecom spokesman said, "we held talks with all the emergency authorities to ease their concern about confidentiality". Recordings will be guarded with "rigorous security", and only senior authorized staff will have access to them.

Telecom has operated a trial recording scheme in Coventry since last winter, using different equipment.

Callaghan calls for more Anglo-Soviet talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

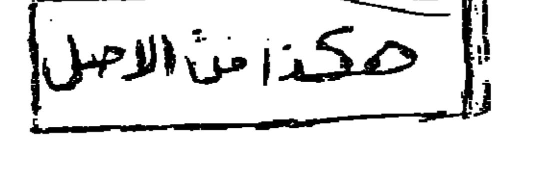
Mr James Callaghan last night called for more high-level contacts between Britain and the Soviet Union, and said it was "very poor" that no British foreign secretary had been to Moscow for comprehensive talks for several years.

Mr Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, began a five-day private visit to the Soviet Union yesterday as the guest of the Supreme Soviet. Tomorrow he is to meet Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate Politburo member, and further meetings with Soviet officials may be scheduled.

Mr Callaghan, who has been criticized for going ahead with the visit so soon after the Korean airline disaster, emphatically denied reports that he was in any way testing the ground for a Thatcher-Andropov summit.

The last foreign secretary to come to Moscow was Mr Francis Pym, who briefly held talks during the funeral of President Brezhnev nearly a year ago. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, a Foreign Office junior minister, visited Russia in April.

Mr Leonid Kostandov, the Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday left Moscow for trade talks in London. Mr Kostandov was formerly Soviet Chemicals Minister, and is to hold talks with ICI and other companies.



TUC to tell King it wants to settle political levy issue and improve relations

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders will tomorrow meet Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State for Employment, to try to dissuade him from pursuing Mr Norman Tebbit's determined policy of legislating on the issue of payment of the political levy unless there is a voluntary agreement.

The union leaders will tomorrow only outline their objections to the introduction in the Labour Party's income. However, tacit agreement that a deal can be reached with the Government.

An agreement could include provision for the unions to remind their members at regular intervals, say every five years, of their rights to opt out of paying the political levy which goes to the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit had made clear that ulese he was satisfied with the strength of the union guarantee, he would include a clause in the trade union reform Bill which is likely to by published next week. Mr King is certain to maintain that position.

He will also emphasize at tomorrow's meeting that because of a deadline has been set for just after Christmas for inclusion of new material in the Bill, agreement will have to be reached within the next three months.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee, led by Mr Len Murray, will be meeting Mr King for the first time although the meeting was due to be the second with Mr Tebbit on employment and related legislation since last month's thaw in relations between ministers and the unions.

Union leaders have an open mind about Mr King. However, those closely involved with last winter's water strike were not impressed by his interventions in the dispute. He replaces Mr Tebbit at a time when the unions' deep hostility to the minister appeared to be waning.

For his part, Mr Tebbit had been showing signs recently of wanting to slow the impetus of any legislation. Mr King is unlikely to do more than pick up where Mr Tebbit had finished.

However, Mr King will come under pressure from business leaders for new controls that would make union immunity from civil action binding on adherence to binding procedural agreements.

A TUC briefing paper for tomorrow's meeting shows the unions' concern to reach an accommodation with the Government on the political levy.

Dyslexia theories dismissed

Dyslexia is a disorder of learning to read, write and spell which affects 4 per cent of the population and is associated with abnormalities in the left hemisphere of the brain.

At the start of Dyslexia Institute Week yesterday Dr Albert Galaburda, assistant professor of neurology at Harvard University Medical School, dismissed previous theories that dyslexia had psychological or educational causes. He said it was related to something going wrong during the formation of the cortex in the foetus.

Dr Galaburda, said it was not know how the brain anomalies in dyslexics arose. His research also suggested that dyslexia was associated with left-handedness and with deficiencies in the immune system.

Household theft at record level

Household theft has reached record levels, according to the British Insurance Association, which collects its information from leading insurance companies. In the first six months of this year insurance claims for household theft were up by one third to more than £100m, compared with last year.

Mr John Simpson, chairman of the BIA's crime prevention panel, said that no one in the insurance industry would be surprised if claims for the year reached £300m. Claims for the first six months exceeded those for the whole of 1980.

Miners clash

Pickets clashed with miners reporting for work at several pitheads in Scotland yesterday during a one-day strike over the future of Monktonhall colliery, near Edinburgh.

Dearer cigarettes

Gallaher is to increase the price of most of its cigarettes by 2p for 20 next week. Imperial Tobacco has already announced similar increases.

Correction

Mrs Victoria Gillick's petition supporting the campaign to prevent doctors being allowed to give contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental knowledge will be presented to the Commons by MPs on three Fridays, starting on October 28, not November 28, as reported last Friday.

State firms must pay way, Tebbit says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, began his first day in his new department yesterday with a reaffirmation of the Government's policy of privatizing state-owned industry. The nationalized industries should give the taxpayer a better return and be less of a drain, he said.

Mr Tebbit said he would be carrying forward the policies of Mr Cecil Parkinson, and privatization played a key part. He also indicated continuing support for the department's patronage of innovative measures in industry, the fostering of high technology loved by Mr Parkinson and his predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin at the Department of Industry.

The nationalized industries had let Britain down, in many cases for years, Mr Tebbit said. "It is not just a case of the workforce, but often poor management and political interference. The sooner they (the state industries) are privatized the better."

Mr Tebbit's new department has a smaller budget, £1,813m in 1982-83, than the £2,520m allocated to the Department of Employment last year, but it is one of the largest in terms of influence. With its six ministers, it is at the forefront in putting into practice the Government's economic policies.

The two posts were similar, Mr Tebbit said. "They are both about getting British industry and the economy moving faster. At Employment I was engaged in removing some of the road blocks and now I will be removing some of the road blocks on the other side, particularly in the nationalized industries."

One of Mr Tebbit's first and most important tasks will be to put industry's case on the review of regional policy.

Leading article, page 13

Parkinson 'a victim of Tory hypocrisy'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party broke its silence on the Parkinson affair yesterday when Mr Jack Straw said that it was not the British press which had brought the former minister down but the Victorian "hypocrisy" of the Conservative Party.

Mr Straw, an opposition front bench Treasury spokesman, took Mr Norman Tebbit's relevence on Sunday to "pygmies" who brought down Mr Parkinson as an attack on the press, and said it must get the century's prize for hypocrisy.

Speaking to Leicester University Labour Club, Mr Straw went on: "When it has suited Mr Tebbit he has been delighted to get into the gutter with the worst of the British press to denigrate his opponents."

Mr Straw said: "In any event it was not the press which was responsible for Mr Parkinson's downfall, but the Victorian values of the Conservative Party itself.

"We should all be delighted that so many in the Conservative Party have suddenly remembered the Gospel's injunction: 'He who is without sin, *let him cast the first stone*.'

"The only sadness is that the Conservative Party did not have this uppermost in their minds before June 9 when they insinuated the Conservative Party was the only party which could make, or keep, our nation fit for family life."

Five share chess lead

From Harry Golombek, St Peter Port

Much lively and entertaining chess was played in round two of the Lloyd's Bank international festival of chess in Guernsey yesterday. With a number of games still unfinished, five players, W. L. Carr, W. G. Clark, and A. Martin of England, J. Anderson (Denmark) and K. de Kruif (Netherlands), were leading with the full two points, though Jim Plaskett should also obtain two points and join them in the lead.

Two strong players, the English international master Robert Dellin and the Dutchman J. van Baarle, have *joined the tournament* and the organizing committee has allotted them a ½ point each for their unplayed game in round one.

Round two results so far: A Martin 1, E L Palmer 0; J Andersen 1, R Vanderoen 0; W L Carr 1, J W Lenoltser 0; W G Clark 1, J van Eybergen 0; R von Saldern 0, K de Kruif 1; J D Wager 1, A Meeldijk 0; D van Kooten ½, R Fortune ½; W Jongeneel 1, D G M Bates 0; J J Wouters 0, F J Musson 1; P Bakker ½, B H Wood ½; K F Good 0, J W Veraloeti: W H James 1, A D Gravett 0.



Austin Rover plans non-stop computer controlled production

By Clifford Webb

Austin Rover is planning "massive investment" in computer controlled plants running 24 hours a day with few workers, to counter Japan's world leadership in efficient car production.

Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman and chief executive of Austin Rover, said yesterday that such a tremendous step into the future did not pose a threat to the company's 41,000 employees. "We intend to increase our production by 50 per cent, from 450,000 cars this year to over 600,000 by 1986 and we intend to do it with the present labour force", he said.

This would necessitate extensive retraining of employees which was already under way. "We have to overhaul the Japanese and we can do it. We will do it through massive investment in technologies such as computer aided engineering which will link every operation concerned with the creation and manufacture of a car with one master data base.

"We have long term plans to link in certain suppliers to the same data base. Already whole processes such as body framing are totally automated and robotised, and automation and robotics will progressively extend their influence through other areas of our manufacturing opertaion", Mr Musgrove *said*.

But automation and computers were not enough. Austin Rover also had to involve its employees more deeply in the business, by reshaping the pattern of working around teams of 25 to 30 employees under the total control of a foreman.

The team or zone concept had begun at the Cowley plant and was being extended throughout Austin Rover. Foremen were encouraged to take their teams away from their actual place of work for discussions on improving working conditions and output.

Mr Musgrove was speaking at the launch of two new versions of the Metro, the car which changed the company's image when it was launched three years ago. He said the public should not be misled by the so called "washing up strike" at Cowley into believing that there was something wrong with industrial relations.

"This year we lost 1.9 per cent of available time through disputes and 1.8 per cent of that was directly attributable to Cowley. So across all of our 14 sites for the whole of the year – minus the four weeks strike at Cowley – we are virtually dispute free".

The new Metro Vanden Plas 500 is the most luxurious small car yet from Austin Rover. It costs £5,799, compared with £3,546 for the basic Metro. Only 500 individually numbered cars will be made. Another limited edition version is the Metro Gala at £4,369 for the 1 litre and £4,598 for 1.3 litre.

Warning of strikes as talks fail

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Britain's residential workers are expected to begin selective strikes today after the breakdown of talks with employers.

Local authority negotiators said that members of The National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) were already walking out of homes for children, the elderly and the handicapped as part of their "day of action" yesterday.

The workers are seeking a cut in hours from 39 to 35 a week. They are also demanding premium payments for shift work and irregular hours and better pay for working weekends and public holidays.

But a joint report prepared by the union and the employers did not justify the claim, Nalgo was told.

The demand would add about 50 per cent to local authorities' residential workers wage bill.

The employers said they would consult local councils on how the work of Nalgo members had changed and if there was any scope for acceding to their demands, but the union would not be consulted if it continued to take industrial action.

Any industrial action taken by Nalgo branches will have to receive head office approval, but a "shopping list" of *disruption has been drawn up*. That includes selective strikes,

Social service cuts

Social services in Humberside face a £150,000 rationalization in which the jobs of 26 senior and middle managers will go, if a plan to be put to Humberside County Council next month is approved (Ronald Faux writes). The entire divisional level in the department, with a total of 44 jobs, is to be cut and all social services, from child care to provision for the aged, concentrated in a network fo 48 neighbourhood teams.

Union 'throttling Mercury at birth'

By Our Labour Correspondent

The union representing telephone engineers was trying to "throttle at birth" the private enterprise Mercury telecommunications company set up to compete with British Telecom, it was stated in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, said Mercury was seeking injunctions to halt the "blacking" action by members of the Post Office Engineering Union who were refusing to make connexions between Mercury equipment and British Telecom circuits.

"Mercury simply cannot function unless its system is connected to the BT system in various ways. If these connexions are not made, and once made, maintained, then Mercury will simply die. It would not be financialy feasible for Mercury to duplicate the BT system", Mr Irvine said.

Mercury had already lost orders worth between £500,000 and £1m a year from customers "who have simply given up and gone away" and a further £4m of orders was directly at risk, he *said*.

The union and Mr Bryan Stanley, its general secretary, are defending the industrial action, although last week "blacking" of the head offices of the three main Mercury shareholders, British Petroleum, Cable and Wireless andBarclays Bank, was called off.

Mr Irvine said the main issue was whether the union decision and instruction to its members to carry out the "blacking" were in furtherance of a trade dispute with the Government, Mercury or with British Telecom.

Under the employment legislation, the union and its officers were immune from legal action only when acting in furtherance of a trade dispute between an employer and its workers. Mr Irvine contended that the action did not qualify for immunity because the telephone engineers were not Mercury employees.

For the union to enjoy immunity, it had to show that it was acting in contemplation of furtherance of a dispute with British Telecom. Mr Stanley, argued in court that the action was directed against British Telecom for agreeing to provide facilities to Mercury.

● British Telecom continued its tactic of bringing POEU members into central London from the suburbs to fill the vacancies left by engineers either suspended or on strike. A further several dozen were suspended yesterday for refusing to cross picket lines, bringing the total not working in London to about 2,000.

Advisory body to seek reprieve for colleges

By Our Education Correspondent

Changes to the proposed cuts in colleges and polytechnics were agreed at a high level meeting in Eastbourne at the weekend, and it was confirmed yesterday that not all the colleges threatened with closure would now be recommended for the axe.

Mr John Bevan, secretary of the National Advisory Body for the local authority higher education, said that the NAB board agreed to shift its priorities towards a greater concentration on the large establishments.

Asked whether Nonington and Hertfordshire and West Midlands colleges of higher education would still be recommended for closure or merger, Mr Bevan said there were changes here. But he would not specify which colleges had been reprieved

Steel plans to take more leave

By a Staff Reporter

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, plans to take more time off in future. After his 10-week summer break, he says he has learnt his lesson.

"I was doing far too much and if I had not taken that break when I did, things could have gone badly wrong," he admits in in *Woman's Own* today.

In future he intended to do more work from home, especially reading and writing, and spend less time dashing around the country." "I will also be even more selective about the invitations I accept."

Mr Steel says comparisons between himself and Dr David Owen, the Social Democrat leader are inevitable, but both are determined not to be rivals.

He predicts that the Alliance will replace Labour as the effective Opposition over the next four years, but says he has "never been personally ambitious in the sense of lying awake at night wondering when I will reach Number 10.

"Obviously I hope that might happen some day, but if it does not I certainly won't feel my life has been a failure."

Mr Steel and his wife, Judy, celebrate their twenty-second wedding anniversary this week.

Welsh group to fight rate reforms

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Welsh Counties Committee has given a warning of a battle in the House of Lords coupled with a Conservative revolt in Parliament in protest at the Government's proposals for rate reform which they say threatens local decision making and democracy.

Lord Brooks of Tremorfa, the committee's chairman, said: "It is not generally known that the Lords has defeated this government on 40 occasions. This could be the biggest battle yet in the Upper Chamber under this administration for the proposals are opposed almost universally by both Conservative and Labour-controlled council's." Lord Brooks said: "The aims of the White Paper are quite plain: they are a deliberate attempt to limit the power of local government top operate its own spending and revenue gathering policies. In effect this means the transfer of real decision-maing power to Whitehall and away from the local town and county halls."

Lord Brooks added that many members of the Welsh Counties Committee feel that the Government is launching an attack against the whole local authority system in order to punish a minority of Labour-controlled councils with which it is in conflict.

Sale room

Indian miniatures turn into star lots

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two *Indian miniature* paintings brought to Sotheby's counter by an elderly lady who thought they might be "quite good" turned into the star lots of the Sotheby sale of oriental manuscripts and miniatures yesterday. They came from a royal album created during the reign of Shah H. Jehan.

Most sought after was a miniature depicting "Shah Abbas receiving the Mughal ambassador Khan 'Alam in 1618", which a private collector secured for £30,800 (estimate £12,000 to £18,000). It is signed by Bishan Das, an important artist working at the Mughal court, who was chosen in 1613 by Jahangir to accompany his ambassador to the Safavid Court at Isfahan. The famous Persian artist Riza also depicted the scene.

The same private collector paid £12,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,600) for the other album leaf. It is a portrait of a Mughal prince framed within a ravishing border of flowers and attributed by Sotheby's to Bichitr, an artist best known for his court portraits.

The run-of-the-mill Indian miniatures were generally bid up to estimate and sold, while the Persian, Arabic and Turkish manuscripts proved highly unpredictable, leaving the sale with 18 per cent unsold and an overall total of £228,591.

A new feature of the manuscript market was the strong interest in Turkish and Ottoman material, perhaps reflecting the recent big exhibitions in Istanbul and Vienna. A *firman* (or royal edict) of Sultan Mahmud I (1730-1754), the text written in *five* lines of elegant diwani script in alternating red and *black sprinkled with gold*, sold for £3,740 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) and a *firman* of Sultan Mustafa III (1757-1774) sold for the same price.

A series of 30 portraits of Ottoman sultans within oval borders, dating from the eighteenth century, had been considered by Sotheby's to be in too poor condition to make much money but secured £1,540 (estimate £100 to £200).

At Glendining's, the last sale of coins from the Pridmore collection totalled £73,305 with every lot finding a buyer. Throughout 40 years in the services Major F. Pridmore became the accepted authority on Commonwealth coins. He died in 1980.

Yesterday's sale, catalogued by Mr Peter Mitchell, of A H Baldwin, was devoted to the later coinage of India with a few New Zealand pieces thrown in for good measure. Prices were a *little* lower than had been hoped, according to Mr Mitchell.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 180; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 180; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100.

'Publicize informer deals' plea

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Alliance Party in Northern Ireland yesterday joined the growing criticism of the use of supergrasses by demanding that any deals made between the authorities and an informer should be publicized.

It also wants two judges to sit in the non-jury Diplock court which deals with terrorist offences in an attempt to avoid the danger of case-hardened judges sitting alone. The party also says that both judges should agree before convicting a defendant.

In a submission to Sir George Baker, who is carrying out a review of the Emergency Provisions Act, the party makes recommendations on the "supergrass" issue which has now reached the proportion where more than 300 people have been charged on the word of 20 informers. Some of those being held on remand are waiting up to 20 months before their cases come to trial.

Apart from ending the secrecy surrounding deals made with supergrasses, the party says that people who have committed serious crimes should be tried rather then granted immunity and that the size of informer trials should be kept to no more then 10 defendants at any one time. It wants the Crown to avoid using the Bill of Indictment which avoids the need for preliminary hearing at which an informer's evidence is tested and a magistrate decides whether the accused have a case to answer.

The party also says that the Ulster Defence Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary organization, should be proscribed.

The Government of the Irish Republic last night dismissed claims that Dr Garret FitzGerald along with civil servants in Dublin and London were considering moves to bring the country back into the Commonwealth.

But in Northern Ireland, Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, insisted that civil servants had during the past two months given serious attention to closer links leading to Ireland rejoining the organization it left in 1948.

Mr Molyneaux refused to produce evidence to back his claim which was made only a few hours after the staunchly Unionist morning newspaper, the *Newsletter*, alleged that Dr FitzGerald was considering the idea because he believed it would bring peace in the north.

● The dates at the head of the table below were transposed when it was published yesterday. The following is a corrected version.

The price of crime in Northern Ireland

	1982/83	1983/84 estimate
	£	£
Grants to police	217.75m	240.08m
Other police expenditure: grants to police complaints board etc.	0.73m	0.72m
Prison service	57.07m	61.92m
Crime-related services: civilian search unit, forensic and state pathology	7.49m	7.43m
Compensation schemes	39.85m	38.31m
Training schools and probation	9.42m	11.78m
Central services and miscellaneous	20.42m	20.78m
Legal services: Crown solicitors etc	3.39m	3.75m
Total	355.18m	384.71m

A further £161m was spent on the courts and the Army in the province last year, taking to [illegible] in 1983-84.

هكذا من الاصل

Detective cleared of attempted murder in Waldorf shooting

A detective was cleared of attempting to murder Mr Stephen Waldorf, on the direction of Mr Justice Croom-Johnson at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The judge told the jury: "There is no evidence which should go before you, or indeed before anybody, that Peter Finch attempted to murder Mr Waldorf".

Det Constable Finch, aged 38, of Malvern Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire had denied attempting to murder Mr Waldorf, whom he shot in Pembroke Road, Earls Court, London, on January 14.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, had told the court that Mr Waldorf was shot when he was mistaken for David Martin, who was last week jailed for 25 years for offences including shooting a policeman.

The judge also told the jury yesterday that one of the remaining two charges against Constable Finch had been amended from "causing grievous bodily harm with intent" to "wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm".

Constable Finch also faces a second charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He denies both.

Det Constable Ian Jardine, aged 38, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, north-west London, remains accused of attempted murder and wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He denies both charges.

After the judge's ruling, Constable Finch went into the witness box and told the court of the shooting.

He had joined the team hunting David Martin in August last year and was with other officers staking out Martin's flat in Crawford Place, Marylebone, on September 15, 1982. His statement about what happened that night was read to him by his counsel, Mr Michael Corkery, QC.

In it, Constable Finch described how he first believed Martin was a woman. But when he approached him he saw it was Martin and that he had a black automatic in his hand. He had drawn his police pistol and struggle to disarm Martin.

Constable Finch said he wrestled the gun from Martin. As it fell to the floor, Martin produced a second silver pistol and Constable Finch thought someone was going to get shot.

After Martin was shot in the neck by another officer, Constable Finch fell on top of him. Martin was still struggling. He had hit Martin across the face twice with his gun because he saw him reaching for the silver pistol again.

When Martin escaped from Marlborough Street Court on Christmas Eve, Constable Finch was assigned to the team hunting him.

On the day of the shooting, he followed Miss Susan Stephens to the car hire firm where the yellow Mini in which Mr Waldorf was shot was collected. While following the car, a description of a passenger in the Mini from the surveillance radio was broadcast which suggested he might be Martin.

Constable Finch was sent to see if he could identify him. He said: "I knew if it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. I had to be prepared." He felt he should draw his weapon.

As he approached the Mini, he saw Mr Waldorf's large nose, hair and high cheekbones. "One hundred per cent, I was sure it was him. Absolutely positive.

"I was nervous. I was tense. My intention was to get away as soon as I could and tell the other officers. I started to back off. I was going away.

"When I backed towards the rear nearside of the Mini, I saw that the driver turned his head round to the left and looked at me.

"He then said something to the front passenger, who turned round and reached towards the rear seat.

"I thought he was going for a gun. I feared for my life. I thought I was going to be shot." He called out, but not very loudly.

He raised his gun and fired two "paired" shots. "These went into the tyre. It was because I was nervous that they did so. It was bad shooting."

Constable Finch said he then moved forward towards the passenger door. He fired two more shots at the shoulder area of the man, who was moving about a great deal.

He walked round the car and saw the man he thought was Martin was coming out of the Mini. His head and most of his body were on the road and his legs and feet in the car.

Constable Finch said he still considered he was vulnerable. "From my experience, Martin, even though he has been shot, is still a very dangerous man. I hit him on his head with my revolver at least three times".

Mr Waldorf was then handcuffed and it was then that Constable Finch saw his face. "It was not Martin".

Asked by the Attorny General why he had tried to arrest Martin, against instructions, Constable Finch said: "I thought I was not in a position to get away. It was impossible. Martin was the sort of person to get out and follow and shoot you. I thought he was going for a gun and that he was going to shoot me and I would be dead".

Det Constable Jardine told the jury he had been in the Metropolitan Police for almost 18 years and was a marksman. He has been issued with a .38 revolver on the day of the shooting and had been following the Mini.

Finch came trotting by, as he drew near the Mini he angled more towards it." The next thing he saw was Constable Finch crouching by the car with a pistol pointed at it. "I immediately heard what I took to be shots being fired. I went running down to the car."

"I went to the offside and a man I now know to be Waldorf was laying half outside the car.

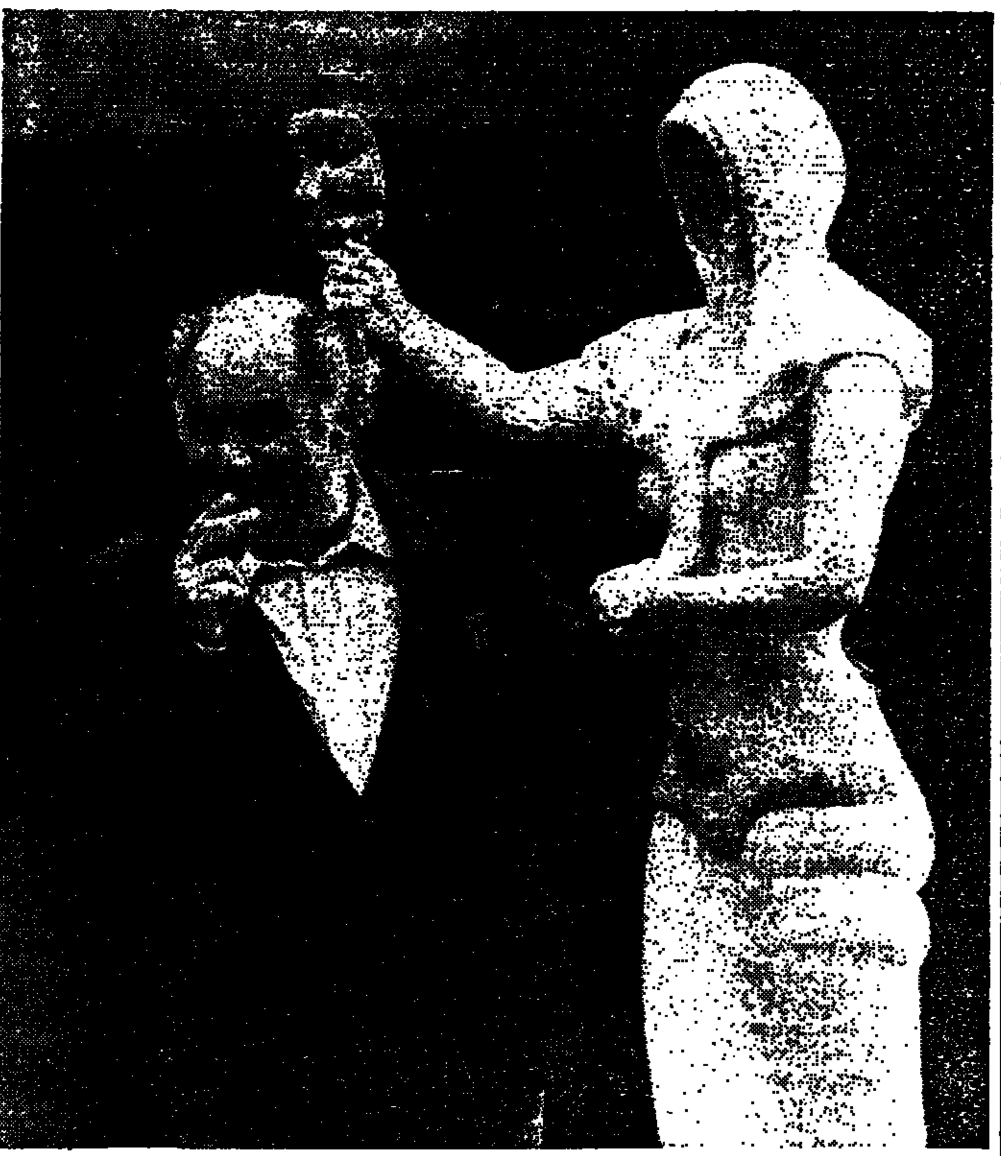
"He was moving about moaning. I noticed his hands immediately because they were making groping movements down his body. The man had to have a gun in there somewhere.

The case for the defence was concluded and the final speeches will continue today.

Det Constable Peter Finch: "nervous"



Det Constable John Jardine: "fired at head"



Barbican show: Giulio Ciniglia, the Italian sculptor, with his Venus of the Eur 1976 at the press view of an exhibition of his work at the Barbican Sculpture Court in London yesterday.

The retrospective by Ciniglia, which opens to the public today is the first international exhibition to be staged at the open air Sculpture Court – the roof of the concert hall – which adjoins the art gallery on level 8 at the Barbican Centre. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Tour operators in price-cutting battle on foreign holidays

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Another leading foreign package holidays operator is cutting its prices for next summer. Enterprise Holidays, one of British Airways' four package holidays subsidiaries, is reducing prices by an average of 6 per cent and some holidays by 20 per cent.

If other operators further reduce prices of comparable holidays Enterprise will be prepared to respond, Mr Alan Waddell, British Airways' General Manager of Tour Operations said. On value for money Enterprise would not be knowingly undersold, he said. if a holidaymaker were offered a strictly comparable package for less money elsewhere Enterprise would match the price.

Enterprise might reissue its brochure with lower prices later in the booking season.

Brochure reprints with lower prices have already entered the tour operators' armoury of promotional weapons in the intensifying holiday price war. Those already booked also get the lower prices.

Thomson Holidays, the market leader, seized extra sales this summer by reprinting its 1983 brochures with cut prices. Its 1984 offerings have even lower pride levels. Horizon Travel has also cut prices.

Intasun Leisure, yet to produce its main brochures for next summer, is until November 8 offering early bookers 6 per cent off its 1983 brochure prices. Inasun has traditionally undercut Thomson and Horizon and is expected to do so again when it publishes its main brochure.

Enterprise, a middle-market operator, is generally matching Thomson's lower prices and mostly if marginally undercutting Horizon, Mr Waddell claimed. Thomson and Horizon have traditionally operated in higher quality holidays.

Enterprise is offering 290,000 holidays next year, a 16 per cent increase on this year. Like most others in the industry it expects more Britons to holiday abroad next year, between 5 and 10 per cent more than this year.

The cheapest seven-day holidays on offer from Enterprise include Spain, £72, and Greece £181. There are no additional surcharges.

PRICE CUTS SO FAR

	Reduction%
Thomson summer sun	2
Thomson self-catering	6
Horizon	6
Thomas Cook (overall)	4
T. Cook self-catering	7
Intasun interim brochure*	6
Enterprise	6

*Valid to November 8
Comparisons are with each company's latest last-season brochure.

Stud owner's stark choice

By Thomson Prentice

The owner of a Newmarket stud farm who is alleging negligence against the area's longest established veterinary surgeons, told the High Court yesterday how one of them told her to choose which of her horses she wanted to save.

On the day a mare died at Mrs Merrion Meade's Ballintober Stud, Carlton, Newmarket, Mr Donald Simpson, a vet from Day and Partners, told her to seperate from all the others the animals she wanted to keep alive.

Mrs Meade, aged 63, is alleging that the veterinary surgeons were negligent in allowing an infection of equine herpes to spread from their surgery to her horses and she is claiming damages of about £100,000. Since the outbreak nine of her horses have died but Mrs Meade is claiming only on behalf of three of them.

She will continue her evidence in court today.

Three policemen cleared

Three Birmingham policemen were cleared yesterday of planting evidence on a teenage suspect at the end of a seven-day trial at Birmingham Crown Court.

Outside plain clothes police cheered as Sergeant Paul Anderson, aged 30, Police Constable Paul Higgins, aged 25, and Police Constable John Edwards, aged 32, hugged their wives.

The three officers, members of an experimental unit aimed at combating crime in Sparkhill, Birmingham, had denied attempting to pervert the course of justice.

The Crown alleged that they had been involved in an attempt to plant a bunch of keys on Mr James Dowling, aged 19, as they moved in to arrest him.

In his evidence PC Edwards said he called out to Mr Dowling who put his hand in his jacket pocket and then removed it with his fist clenched. He grabbed Mr Dowling's hand and took four keys from his fist.

Court binds over kerb crawlers

From Arthur Osman
Nottingham

Residents of Hyson Green, Nottingham, were so angry about kerb crawlers seeking prostitutes that they had smashed car windows and poured paint over the men's cars, Nottingham magistates were told yesterday.

Thirteen men who appeared before the court were bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in the sum of £100. Mr Barry Hill, for the prosecution, told the court the police had acted after complaints about kerb crawlng from the head of a girls' school, tenants' association and MPs.

Mr Hill said: "Respectable women cannot go shopping or to bus stops, and sixth form school girls connot go out at lunchtime without being accosted by men. It has become a disgrace the women are unable to walk the streets where they live without being accosted."

Mr Hill said the men had mistaken two policewonen Miss Janet Greenwood and Miss Jacquelne Davies, who were being used as decoys, for prostitutes.

Det Ins Keith Newman, head of the city's vice squad, said: after the case "We always believed that the root of the problem was men roaming the streets for sex. The magistrates have now given us clear guidelines for the future."

Ministry urged for microchip industry

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The National Economic Development Office (Nedo) has called on the Government to form a new ministry to spearhead Britain's exploitation of electronics.

A report prepared by Sir Ieuan Maddock, former chief scientist to the Department of Industry, and published today, says it is as vital to have such a ministry – a Ministry of Communications – as it is to have ministries dealing with energy and food. "Each is concerned with fundamental supplies to the nation, each is dealing with problems of strategic significance."

A similar recommendation has been made by the Information Technology Advisory Panel to the Cabinet Office. The panel, which published its report on information technology about two weeks ago, called for some coordination, possibly at ministry level, to encourage the commercial exploitation of the information technological industries – telecommunications, electronics and computers.

The Nedo report outlines powers which the new ministry would need to encourage the growth of semi-conductor manufacture in Britain, independent of Japan and the US.

The report concludes: "Given this kind of determined assault then there is some prospect of the UK manufacturing industry at large and most aspects of the service industries being able to face up to competition from the USA and Japan."

Report: The Electronics Components Industry. Sir Ieuan Maddock (National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX).

Cinemas to hire video films

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The two main cinema chains, Thorn EMI and Rank, have started pilot schemes to hire video films from their own cinemas. It is the latest plan in their campaign to fight competition from the booming video industry or at least to use it to their advantage.

At present it is being conducted as a small scale experiment, but the early indications have been promising and may lead to an expansion of the scheme throughout the country.

Rank, which has 86 cinema sites, began with a pilot scheme in one large cinema, and one small cinema. The bigger cinema, with a larger number of titles, came out the better of the two, and the second stage of the scheme is to adopt that plan in eight cinemas.

The scheme is under way in two cinemas in Greater London, Barking and Holloway, and also in Manchester and Edinburgh. By mid-November, Birmingham and Plymouth will have joined the scheme.

A Rank spokesman said: "We believe that the only way to see the big films is in the cinema and we hope to attract the public to see them. But it might be the appropriate time to launch a legitimate video hire scheme, based at the cinema".

Pay rises higher than living cost

By Stephen Goodwin

A pay rise of only 1.8 per cent over the past 12 months would in general have enabled people to maintain their life styles, according to an independent cost-of-living report published today.

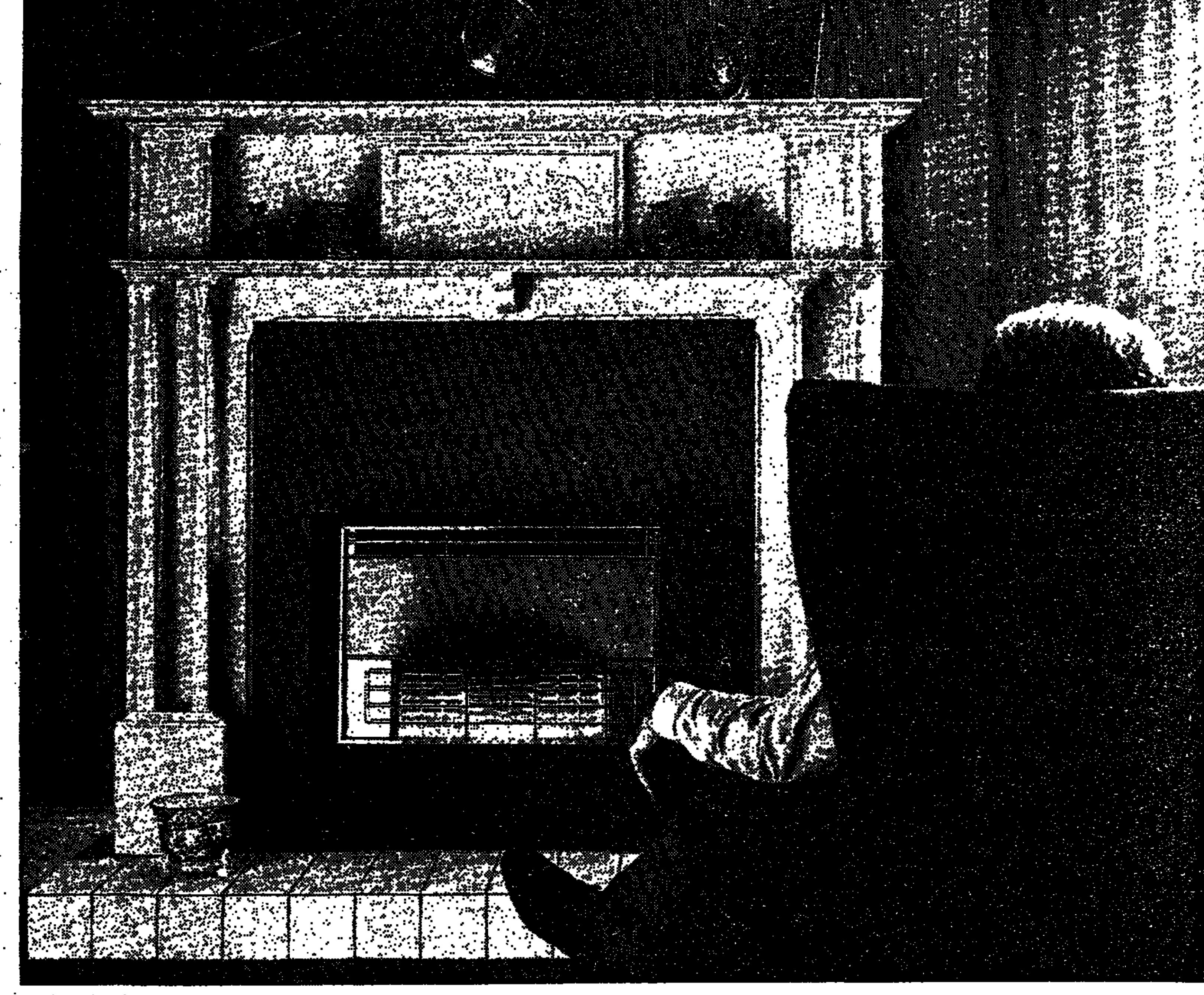
While prices have risen by 5.2 per cent over the past year, thanks to tax concessions granted in April incomes have not needed to climb by that amount the report says.

Reward Regional Surveys, which publishes the report three times a year, expects inflation to increase to 5.5 per cent by the end of this year and slacken for some months with Budget and mortgage changes "offering some hope of a stabilized situation through 1984".

Looking back over 10 years of surveys by the company, it appears incomes have stuck closely to price rises.

Consumer prices have risen 263 per cent compared to 1973, with house and food prices going up by 191 per cent and 220 per cent respectively. Individual national insurance contributions have risen by 645 per cent and direct taxation by 483 per cent.

To pay for it incomes needed to rise by 292 per cent, the survey company estimated. It found average earnings had gone up by 293 per cent.



Law change sought as fruit machines turn children into gamblers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Many children gamble, usually on fruit machines in amusement arcades. and legal controls ahould be introduced to stop them, according to a consultant psychiatrist who is chairman of the National Council on Gambling.

Dr Emanuel Moran, who works at Chase Farm Hospital in Enfield, north London, conducted research into secondary schools in a north London borough and found that almost two-thired of the schools knew their pupils were gambling; mostly on fruit machines. Children were also taking part in "coins-up-the-wall" and betting in licensed premises.

Teachers commented:"Machine gambling is very common among first to fifth form children and upper schoolboys often graduate to betting offices and greyhound tracks", and: "We have a low percentage of pupils who are very seriously addicted and for whom we have had to seek expert help". The teachers said the children gambled because the arcades presented "a warm connvivial atmosphere away from the streets", and because there was a lack of discipline or demoralization in the home because of unemployment and poor social conditions. Gambling led to truancy and fights because of debts.

Dr Moran believes that fruit machine gambling leads to excess because children can win money.

"Since the reward in fruit machines is unpredictable in its occurrence and is given intermittently, this process of learning is enhanced, especially as the intervals between rewards are not too prolonged and the total rewards over a given period remain constant", he said.

"It is evident, therefore, that the fruit machine gambler's behaviour is predetermined and the gambling is likely to continue almost regardless of the long-term winnings or losses. The fruit machine gambler therefore has all the characteristics that have been demonstrated on numerous learning experiments on pigeons and other animals and his behaviour is, to a large extent, not determined by rational processes."

There are no legal controls on children playing on fruit machines, but other forms of gambling are prohibited for those aged under 18. "Rationally on would expect there to be an age limit", says Dr Moran, who is chairman of the committee on gambling at the Royal College of Psychiatrists. "*This is* not an activiy one would encourage children to do."

Double life of bogus doctor

A bogus doctor sent by a court for assessment at a psychiatric hospital could acquire further knowledge which could lead to him posing as a psychiatrist. a judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday.

Judge Nina Lowry said she hoped that Dominic Simon could be helped but said there was a "real risk" of him acquiring further medical knowledge.

Simon, of Digby Crescent, Finsbury Park north London, was remanded until next month

Wearing a white coat, calling himself Dr York, and carrying a stethoscope, Simon seemed a "caring and kind" medical man, the court had been told. He walked the wards and operating theatres at 10 leading London hospitals, comforting patients, giving treatment and advice, and once performing a life-saving operation.

From the age of 14, when he went into hospital for an appendix operation, Simon, who has no medical qualifications, had been obsessed with being a doctor and surgeon, Mr Graham Boal said for the prosecution.

He took time off from his job as a hairdresser to "infiltrate" most of the leading hospitals, including Guy's, the London, Middlesex, Whittington, Royal Free, University College, St Bartholomew's, and the Hammersmith.

Simon, aged 20, admitted 39 offences of burglaries at hospitals, theft of medical equipment, and personal property belonging to doctors, professors and surgeons, obtaining goods and services worth £2,600 with stolen credit cards, and assaulting two patients whom he "treated".

Killer shoots himself

A young woman who disappeared nearly two weeks ago was shot dead by a neighbour she had accused of rape; the man later shot himself.

The story emerged yesterday after the discovery on Sunday of the body of John Willis, aged 38. in a derelict cottage in the grounds of Seaham Hall, co Durham.

Beside the body was a rifle and a message reading: "Our love could have lasted. But I shot the lying bastard. Rape, not guilty – murder, guilty. Sorry, Mam and family".

After Mr Willis's body was found, police including divers and dog-handlers mounted an intensive search for Mrs Susan Lennox. Her body was found in woodland 400 yards away; an attempt had been made to conceal it with earth.

Mrs Lennox, aged 23, who came from Woking, Surrey, lived in Neptune Street in the seaside colliery town of Seaham, with her husband John, a baker, and her daughter Judith, aged 18 months.

Mr Willis was awaiting trial on a charge of raping her.

£2m fraud in gold plot, QC says

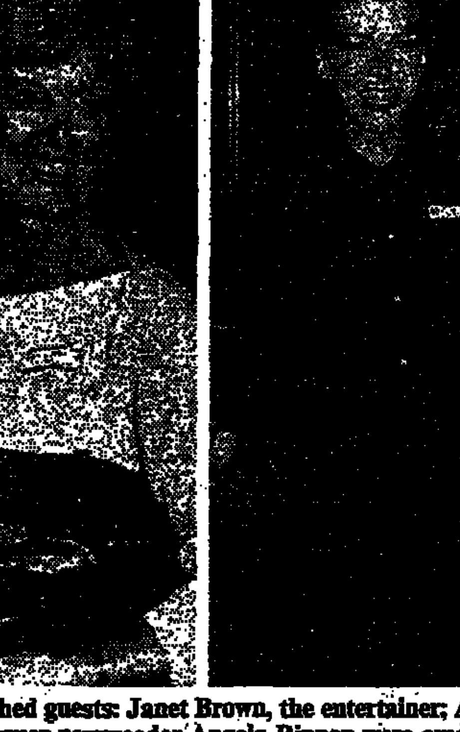
Ten men were involved in a £2m fraud after buying gold coins worth £16m, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Their method was to melt them into gold bars and sell them to obtain an additional 15 per cent allowed for value-added tax, Mr Paul Purnell, QC, for the prosecution said.

The plot, he said, was planned by two men not before the court, Daniel Redman and another named Raj. The others played various roles in the scheme, and Roy James, aged 47, of Highfield Road, Purley, provided the premises and means for processing the coins into scrap gold.

Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Myddelton Square, Islington, *London, acted as a buyer*, and Peter Barguss, aged 44, of Petersham Road, Richmond, would take over from him, Mr Purnell said. Gavin Dias, aged 26, of Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex, and the rest of the group were concerned with the trading of a company named Illuminate

James and Charles Wilson, Evans, Barguss and Dias, Ronald Lampart, aged 46, of Canterbury Avenue, Ilford, Andrew Daniels, aged 28, of Harris Close, Holtewhites Hill, Enfield, Wayne Myers, aged 28, of Woodcock Hill, Kenton, *north-west London, and the* company Illuminate, pleaded not guilty to conspiring to defraud the Customs and Excise by melting down the gold coins and making false VAT returns

The hearing continues today.







Distinguished guests: Janet Brown, the entertainer; Annie Lennox, the singer with Eurythmics; Doris Hare, the actress, and the former newsreader Angela Rippon were among the 500 guests at the Women of the Year Luncheon in London yesterday. Photographs: John Voos

National winner's tribute to her father

By David Hewson

Mrs Jenny Pitman, who became the first woman to train a Grand National winner with Corbiere this year, told the Women of the Year Luncheon yesterday that she owed much of her success to a man; her father.

Mrs Pitman, who is divorced from the BBC racing commentator and former National Hunt jockey Richard Pitman, said that until recently training racehorses had been a man's world.

"Until Florence Neagle won women the right to become trainers, horses which were trained by women had to run in the name of the head lad."

Her father, though never a great rider, is the greatest judge of horse-flesh she knows, Mrs Pitman said. "Dad's world was farming, and in the days he farmed there were no tractors. It was horses he used for every job from ploughing and harrowing to fetching the shopping from the village.

"Today, when buying a racehorse, an expensive business where it is costly and unwise to make mistakes, I always take Dad with me. The sales catalogues can tell you about the horse's pedigree, but they cannot tell you how he they cannot tell you how he moves, or descibes his build and conformation.

"My father can stand behind a racehorse for thirty seconds, while it is walked away from him, and in that space of time he can tell me everything I need to know."

Mrs Pitman said she would never forget the day Corbiere won the National because it was the first time in her life that she had her father moved to tears by an event.

Mrs Pitman was one of 600 women who attented the annual luncheon at the Savoy, the 28th to raise funds for the Greater London Fund for the Blind.



Mrs Jenny Pitman: moved by tears

Savoy fined over short measure whisky

The Savoy Hotel in London yesterday admitted selling a *short measure* of malt whisky in its American Bar. The glass of Glenfiddich was served to trading standards officers from Westminster City Council, Bow Street magistrates were told.

George Potts, vice-chairman of the Savoy, and Kenneth Strange, company secretary, admitted the offence under the Weights and Measures Act. They were each fined £200 and ordered to pay £130 costs. The same charge against Victor Gower, the hotel's head barman, was dismissed.

Mr Jonathan Tesdale, prosecuting for Westminster City Council, said three trading standards officers went to the American Bar on July 12 when the bar was "fairly full".

The waiter, "a young inexperienced chap", got confused.

The officers thought a glass of Glenfiddich was not full enough and asked for it to be tested. It was found to be 12.8 per cent short of the full quarter gill measure.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for the Savoy, showed magistrates two glasses of whisky, one a full measure and the other the amount served to the three officers.

Mr Marriage said: "You may think by the naked eye it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other. No one suggests that this was other than a mistake in the heat of the monent; it was the hottest night of the year.

"We are going to do everything possible to ensure this never happens again."

GLC votes for 19% rise in spending

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Spending by the Greater London Council will rise by 19 per cent, according to a budget approved last night by the Labour majority for 1984-85, likely to be the last year when the council is free to determine its spending.

By judicious use of reserves and, Labour leaders hope, payment by the government of a grant due two years ago, the GLC rate may increase by as little as 5 per cent, adding 11 a week to the rates bill of the average London household and 21p in such high-value boroughs as Kensington.

The GLC budget for 1984-85 will be about £450m above the target recently set by the Government. Today's full meeting of the council will be told that the target is "impossible."

During the next few months a draft of the council's budget is to be circlated to the boroughs and business groups, but the Labour majority is committed to its central principle of growth: about £76m is to be spent on new items and a further £70m to pay for new capital projects.

Mr John McDonnell, chairman of the finance committee acknowledged yesterday that that could be the last chance the GLC will have to make a rate without securing the approval of the Department of the Environment. He wanted the budget "to demonstrate that the GLC is tackling the real needs of Londoners in a way which Londoners themselves support."

The plans assume that next March there will be an increase in fares on London's buses and tubes of about 5 per cent or the prevailing rate of inflation.

'Smuggling' swoop on the Irish RM

The scene could have come straight out of *The Irish RM*, the television series about the misadventures of an Irish Resident Magistrate at the turn of the century.

Customs officers swooped on the "magistrate" and his colleagues, saying they were cracking down on smuggling. Cars brought from England had been illegally imported and *had to* be taken away.

But it was a real-life scene that interrupted filming of a new series of *The Irish RM* in co Kildare.

Members of the cast watched as Customs officers came on the set and told two chaffeurs they were seizing their Mercedes cars.

Irish Customs said that as the cars were brought from London, even temporarily, Irish residents could not drive them unless import duty was paid.

The cars were later released.

Farmers' influence waning, NFU told

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers were given a warning yesterday that their influence in government and Cabinet circles might now be starting to wane, while the conservation movement was assuming a political dimension which could not be ignored.

The warning was given by Mr William Wilkinson, chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council, at a conference organized by the National Farmers Union (NFU) in Dulverton, Somerset.

The NFU had about 150,000 members and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds almost 500,000, Mr Wilkinson pointed out. Although it was difficult to be precise, there might be as many as three million people with an interest in conservation.

The overall policy of increasing agricultural production, which had prevailed over the last 40 years, might be coming to an end. Farmers had served the country well but there was no doubt that, as a body, their standing was not as high in the public eye as it had been.

Mr Wilkinson said he would favour a regime which did not require farmers to use more and more capital, either their own or supplied by grants, to bring areas of land into production which were either marginal else represented the final vanishing acres of high conservation importance.

The statistics of loss of species and habitats over the last 50 years made daunting reading, Mr Wilkinson said. Between a third and a half of the total area of ancient deciduous woodland had been lost since 1947.

Designated sites of special scentific interest accounted for less than 6 per cent of the British countryside.

Whitehall brief

Hoskyns quest gathers strength

By Peter Hennessy

The public mobilization of the British political Establishment is an awesome sight. It does not happen very often. It does not need to. Fixing in private is one of its most ancient, though least rusted skills.

In the past six years it has happened *only* twice: once in 1977 when the Think Tank recommended that the Diplomatic Service might adapt itself to the nation's strained circumstances. (The Think Tank has gone but the Foreign Office and the straitened circumstances remain.)

The second sighting of the Establishment *en marche* is very recent. It was caused by the suggestion, three weeks ago, from Sir John Hoskyns, former head of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's No 10 Policy Unit, that unless the Prime Minister brought new blood into the Cabinet and the Civil Service to build a strategy for national recovery, Britain would slowly drop out of the industrialized western world.

Sir John is not in the least bit put out by the critical reaction of the political Establishment, within which he includes the newspapers and their leader writers: "It does validate the model my lecture contained. We have a political establishment that cannot handle change."

He was pleased that individuals with inside experience, *former permanent secretaries* such as Lord Bancroft and Sir Patrick Nairne and a former Cabinet minister such as Mr Edmund Dell, took his thesis sufficiently seriously to reply at length and in public.

Sir John is a great one for *engaging in the kind of* strategic thinking he accuses Whitehall of lacking. Stage one of his post-attack appraisal has been to assess whether the debate it kindled was a "nine-day wonder" or whether it might lead to a substantial rethink of the way the country is run.

Despite the party conferences being "strictly content free" he tends to believe a reappraisal might be a runner. For example, his postbag includes messages from closet sympathizers within the bureaucracy and he is toying with the idea of getting a group of friends together to think through the



Sir John Hoskyns: "We need grandmaster chess tactics, not noughts and crosses" (Photograph: Tony Weaver)

issues and carry the quest further.

But first, he says, he is at fault for drafting his Institute of Directors' lecture in a fashion that laid it open to distortions, which must be cleared up

Last week, Sir John explained that he did not say that *recovery would come if* the nature of our "political-governmental system" was changed. "The analogy is with the trade unions. Anyone who says the unions were the cause of Britain's decline is a fool. But it seems reasonable to suggest they are a part of the cause and they could, almost unaided, block the recovery."

He did not say that the remedy is to bring in businessmen to run the government. He did say that the Civil Service was not organized for strategic thinking, while sections of industry were. Some of its people and some of its methods should be brought into Whitehall, with mixed teams of insiders and outsiders working together to find solutions.

What has irritated him most is the suggestion that he is a corporate statist. The concept of Great Britain Limited is ludicrous: "I am a free market man, a decentralizer. But it is no good thinking that laisser-faire government can cure the problem."

Getting the Government to disengage from the economy, which is what he wants, requires enormous exertion and top quality strategic planning from Whitehall itself. It is like withdrawing from the Empire, "you don't just get on the next boat out".

For him, last week's Conservative Party conference illustrated that point. "All the rhetoric of Blackpool was about a government that would like to disengage but does not know how to. Disengagement is not going to be achieved by a government of over-worked parliamentary tacticians. It is grandmaster chess, not noughts and crosses."

Sir John admits his outspokenness has probably ruled him out of the championship of any public company dependent on government purchasing power. "We are in a subsidy-ridden economy. Economic decline is a very corrupting process."

Does he have any regrets? "Absolutely none. It is a very long process changing attitudes. This absolutely had to be opened up."

Scottish Opera chief may quit

Scottish Opera's chief administrator, Mr John Cox, may resign unless adequate funding is made available. Speaking at his Glasgow office yesterday, Mr Cox also called on all arts organizations in Scotland to unite in making an appeal for funds to Westminster.

Earlier this year, Scottish Opera announced an operating deficit of £800,000. Grants from the Government and Glasgow District Council have cut the figure to £620,000.

Councillor John Ross explained that that grant is unlikely to be repeated. "Scottish Opera takes a huge amount of the Scottish Arts Council budget. If the opera needs more, then everyone else will have to be squeezed even further."

Closure of Scottish Opera would mean the loss of about 200 jobs. Mr Cox said: "1983 is our twenty-first anniversary. Unless something is done soon we will not be here to celebrate our twenty-second."

Hot tip for a mild winter

An *amateur* weather forecaster who successfully predicted this year's scorching summer says there is a mild winter ahead, with occasional cold spells ahead.

Mr Arthur Mackins, a retired bank clerk from Bognor Regis who has been making long range forecasts for the last 15 years, says a savage winter has never followed a long hot summer in the last 30 years.

Cesspit body identified

The police confirmed yesterday that a body found in a cesspit in north Suffolk is that of Mrs Deborah Blaxall, age 25, who disappeared on Thusday from her home in the village of Brundish, where she lived with her husband Michael, aged 33, and their two children.

A man is being questioned by police.

Bridge opened

The National Trust and the Friends of the Lake District yesterday opened a new bridge 600ft up the Fellside at Stickle Ghyll in Great Langdale to save a badly eroded footpath.

Gunshot victims belie Israeli claims after Nabatiya rioting

From Robert Fisk, Nabatiya

The Israeli Army say no one was shot in Nabatiya on Sunday, but Ali Hammoura disagrees. He buried his 19-year-old brother Soheil yesterday – the bullet that killed him still lodged in his left shoulder – in an overgrown Shia Muslim cemetery just down the road from the family home.

Ali Hammoura is a doctor and even in the dark, crowded room of mourning relatives he spoke with a kind of clinical precision.

"Soheil came down from Beirut at the weekend to spend Sunday with me in Nabatiya. He is not particularly religious, but he wanted to see the celebration of *Ashoura*. He wnt down with the crowds and I was working in the hospital when he returned. He just came into the entrance of the hospital and said 'I'm wounded'. Then he slumped forward on his face."

The black flags of *Ashoura* – the festival at which Shia Muslims celebrate the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Husain at the battle of Kerbala – still flew limply outside the Husseiniya mosque in the centre of Nabatiya, where violence broke out on Sunday after the Israeli Army had driven a military convoy into the square at the height of the festival.

Young men sweeping the mosque steps agreed stones had been flung at the convoy, but insisted that people "from outside" had done it. But film of the incident clearly shows the people of Nabatiyd and the surrounding countryside, in near-hysteria as thousands of Shia Muslims lashed themselves with chains, hurling stones and pieces of wood at the convoy.

The Israelis say someone threw a hand-grenade at them and that their troops fired back; this may be true. But the Israeli Army also says it checked the local hospitals and found no civilins wounded by gunfire; the evidence suggests this is untrue.

Doctors at the Hekmat hospital west of Nabatiyd had records of two patients suffering from gunshot wounds, one of whom was sent to Sidon in critical condition with a bullet wound in the stomach. His name was Husain Diaa and we found him yesterday at the Shaeb hospital in Sidon, lying in great pain in a third floor ward surrounded by relatives. When I greeted him, he was just able to move his lips. His sister said the Israelis had shot him in the square at Nabatiyd.

At the Jounoub hospital, opposite the Nabatiyd mosque, they treated three people, one a young woman with gunshot wounds. All were allowed home, but at the Najdeh hospital they sent two patients to Sidon.

One of them, Hussein Makhzoum, had severe abrasions to the face. The doctors said he had been beaten by rifle butts.

We found him in the ward next to Husain Diaa, his face dark with bruises, his upper lip grotesquely distended, a drip tube attached to one of his feet.

The other patient sent to Sidon was Soheil Hammoura. He died there and his brother took him to the family village of Meiss el-Jebel for burial yesterday morning. His old father seemed resigned to his son's death, while Soheil's mother wept with her friends and three daughters.

Ali Hammoura, almost as resigned as his father, shuffled through photographs of his dead brother and said: "He was shot in the back by the Israelis. What can we do?... We are under occupation forces."

Pretoria wields bludgeon on ANC

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The South African attack early yesterday morning on what is claimed here to have been a "planning office" of the underground African National Congreee (ANC) in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, is further evidence of Pretoria's determination to bludgeon its black neighbours into curbing the activity of the ANC on their territories.

In a recent newspaper interview Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, declared that the ANC "must get out (of neighbouring states). There is no compromise on this one. None whatsoever. Just as there is no compromise on Cuban withdrawal from Angola". (A Cuban withdrawal is Pretoria's stated condition for granting independence to Namibia.)

Over the past year the ferocity and frequency of South African attacks on black states alleged to be sheltering ANC guerrillas have increased as dramatically as the restraining influence of adverse world opinion has diminished. A new strategy is also emerging of launching attacks as calculated reprisals against specific acts of guerrilla warfare in South Africa.

Although described by General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, as "preemptive", yesterday's raid was also deliberately linked by the general to the sabotage attack by the ANC on the central Transvaal spa town of Warmbaths on October 10. He claimed that such sabotage was planned from offices like the one hit in Maputo.

The eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth motive was even more explicit in the attack by South African Impala jets on alleged ANC targets in the Matola suburb of Maputo on May 23, just three days after the ANC had claimed responsibility for the car bomb explosion in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200 others, including both civilians and military personnel.

No one was hurt in the Warmbaths explosion, which destroyed several petrol storage tanks, but the South Africans claimed that limpet bombs attached to the door of the town hall, which were discovered, removed and detonated harmlessly, had been timed to go off when civil defence personnel and police would have been gathering there in response to the earlier explosion.

The aim of the reprisal attacks, whose symbolic impact seems to be as important to the South Africans as any material damage they cause, is twofold: first, to serve as a warning to the target countries, and second, to reassure conservative whites at home that the Government's mild relaxation of apartheid implies no softening of resistance to militant black nationalism.

All South Africa's neighbours have substantial numbers of South African refugees on their soil, many of whom fled abroad in the aftermath of the 1976-77 riots in Soweto and other black townships.

After Mozambique, Lesotho has been the main target of South African wrath. A commando raid last December on alleged ANC "nests" in Maseru killed 42 people, of whom 12 were Lesotho civilians without any ANC connexions. About 100 ANC members were believed to have been flown out of the small kingdom shortly afterwards, but the South Africans are pressing for more to be removed.

Last month Mr Botha gave the Lesotho Government a list of 68 ANC activists he wanted flushed out. Lesotho replied that two-thirds of those named had either never set foot in Lesotho or had only been there briefly before moving on elsewhere. About 20 others are being vetted to see if there is any justification for the charge that they have been engaged in subversion.

Paris welcome: President Mitterrand yesterday greeting President Machel

Machel denounced Maputo raid

Paris – President Machel of Mozambique yesterday condemned the South African raid on ANC installations in Mapute as an act of terrorism, adding here that he had asked France for military aid for his country's defence. France also condemned the raid

It is the first time that Mr Machel has visited France since Mozambique acquired its independence from Portugal in 1975. Speaking after a tête-à-tête lunch with President Mitterrand, Mr Machel claimed that he had "obtained (promises of) all kinds of military aid from France".

Commenting on that, however, M Michel Vauzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, simply said that "any request that is made will be studied by France with the greatest attention and goodwill".

Mozambique's three priorities

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The latest South African raid on Maputo seems unlikely to upset the plans of President Machel of Mozambique, who is due to set foot in Britain for the first time tomorrow in search of money, manpower and a new image.

He needs private investment to develop his country's resources in the face of endemic Third World ailments like balance of payments problems and a crippling foreign debt.

He needs skilled manpower to teach his own workforce, whose technical education was woefully neglected before independence from Portugal eight years ago.

He is even reported to be seeking military aid in the form of a communications system and a training team for his 12,600-strong armed forces – although it is questionable how far Britain would comply.

But most of all, his aides say, he needs to persuade Europe that, Marxist-Leninist though he may be, he remains first and foremost an African, working for the good of his own country not the destruction of anyone else's.

He was well received in Lisbon on his six-nation tour. But he is hoping for even more from Britain, whose government might have reason to be grateful for his mediation during the 1979 Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe.

Moreover, he is, curiously, a fan of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whose determination over Zimbabwe's independence won considerable respect in Maputo.

There will be lunch at Buckingham Palace tomorrow and talks at Downing Street on Thursday when he is expected to be offered a new aid package, although this is likely to take the form of technical help rather than extra cash. Mozambique has received more than £22m worth of British aid since 1976.

Then there will be discussions with British businessmen whom he hopes to interest in his country, and with charities like Oxfam about the serious drought which has devastated Mozambique's agriculture – especially in the south, whose four million population are showing signs of famine-related diseases.

Collectivization policies for the peasant farms are said to have proved no more successful in Mozambique than they have been in the Soviet Union, while attempts to transplant people from overcrowded urban slums back to their rural homes could hardly have come at a worse time.

Guerrillas kill two Peru police

Lima (Reuter). – Maoist guerrillas blew up a bridge in the Peruvian highlands and killed two policemen in a wave of attacks over 24 hours, the Civil Guard said.

The two policemen died when guerrillas dynamited the Alcomachay bridge on the road linking the department capitals of Ayacucho and Huancavelica.

Lima, the capital, was partially blacked out after three electricity pylons were blown up. Guerrillas also bombed a police station, injuring two policemen.

The attacks appeared to be coordinated with raids in Ayacucho and Huancavelica, where guerrillas of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement have been most active.

Señor Luis Pércovich, the Interior Minister, said that security forces had seized very important guerrilla leaders. He did not identify them, but said they were giving information needed to capture other guerrillas.

Life for hijack

Peking (Reuter) – A youth who was an accomplice in the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to South Korea last May was given a suspended death sentence by a court in Shen Yang and two others who hid guns were jailed for life. The six hijackers were jailed for between four and six years by South Korea in August.

High catch

Marseilles (AFP) – Five Sri Lankan immigrants who tried to walk over the Alps into France were arrested at an altitude of 8,100ft by Customs police. Newly-fallen snow had stopped their progress by car through the normally unguarded Col Agnel Pass.

Smugglers held

Peking (Reuter) – Two Hongkong men have been arrested in Canton for smuggling out huge amounts of priceless Chinese antiques, the *Guangming* daily reported. Police seized more than 1,700 works of art, including jade from the eleventh century BC which they had bought from peasants.

80 drown

Lagos (Reuter) – About 80 people were feared drowned after a collision at night between two passenger boats on a lagoon 75 miles east of Lagos. Another 80 were missing.

Wind up

Brunsbüttel (Reuter) – The world's largest wind power plant, 450 ft high and with sails 300 ft long, started operating here on the North German coast near the mouth of the Elbe. It will provide power for 250 families.

State radio denies coup in Grenada

From Jeremy Taylor Port of Spain

There has been no coup in Grenada, no military takeover, not even a power struggle; according to the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada.

The political upheaval in the island over the past few days was simply a move by the central committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement to bring the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, under fir.n party discipline.

In a lengthy statement broadcast on Sunday night and repeated yesterday at regular intervals, a spokesman for the armed forces explained that Mr Bishop, the 39-year-old London-trained lawyer who has led Grenada's four-and-a-half year old revolution thus far, had demanded sole control, contrary to the agreed principle of collective leadership.

He had become "hostile to criticism" and had allowed "power and authority to go to his head". He had started imagining conspiracies against himself, the broadcast said.

Hoping to capitalize on his personal popularity he had sought to defy the principle of collective decision-making, and had started a rumour that his deputy, Mr Bernard Coard, and Mrs Phyllis Coard, who is also a government minister, were planning to overthrow him.

Riddle of Jaruzelski and order to shoot workers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Communist leadership has disclosed for the first time how many workers were killed and wounded during the Baltic coast riots of 1970. The admission comes in a special issue of the ideological journal *New Roads* which will appear on news stands this week, destined to become one of the most unlikely best sellers in the Eastern block.

The journal publishes the so-called *Kubiak Report* named after a relatively liberal member of the Politburo who supervised an investigation into the sources of the repeated crises in Polish political life. The report is remarkably candid about a number of past events that have traditionally been locked up in the secret annals of the party.

The first and foremost of these is the shooting of workers in December, 1970, after street protests about prices rises. According to the report 44 people were killed including two policemen and one soldier and 1,164 people were wounded out of whom 600 were policemen or soldiers.

Almost 20 public buildings were set on fire and 220 shops looted, while dozens of tanks, armoured cars and civilian vehicles were set on fire. After the riots – which led to the fall of the party leader Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka – eye witnesses spoke of graves being removed overnight. Death certificates falsified and much else besides to cover up the true number of those shot.

The report does not go into such details. But it does firmly place on the shoulders of Mr Gomulka the decision to shoot at the demonstrators. "The shots were supposed to be aimed at the legs of the attackers. Gomulka being in a state of nervous shock accused local authorities in Gdansk of slow and inefficient action."

A first draft of the *Kubiak Report*, however, presented a substantially more detailed account of the events, describing a meeting held at 9 o'clock on December 15 when the party and government leadership met in Mr Gomulka's office to decide how to quell the demonstrations.

The decision to shoot was issued shortly after this session. General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, then as now Minister of Defence, took part in the meeting and according to the first draft "no one objected to the proposals". General Jaruzelski's supporters have always argued that the general opposed the decision to shoot at workers.

The published version of events excludes this account and indeed gives no itemized blow-by-blow account. But it is nonetheless frank about the shortcomings of the party and other institutions and represents them as a contributory cause to the various crises.

Sikh terrorists strike again

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh terrorists struck again the strife-torn Punjab state yesterday killing a police inspector and injuring a constable. Two unexploded grenades were found in a police station yard, apparently thrown over the fence in the night.

Fear of the indiscriminate bombings over the past few days meant smaller crowds celebrating the Dussera holidays in Delhi and the Punjab towns.

In Ludhiana all the Hindu temples were closed after a hand grenade was thrown into the Mother Durga temple, injuring two men. A procession of protest was dispersed by police using lathis and tear gas, leaving six demonstrators hurt, according to the temple president.

The police officers were shot at after they boarded a bus on the outskirts of Amritsar, the Sikh's holy city. Sub-inspector Amar Singh died, and Head Constable Mahen Singh was wounded. The two men who shot them ran off with the inspector's revolver. The constable was later said to be out of danger in hospital.

The unexploded grenades, which were lobbed into the garden of Chandigarh police station in the early hours of yesterday, came wrapped in notes which announced that the hit-list of people to be assassinated by the terrorists had been increased. It now included the names of Mr Charan Singh, a former prime minister and leader of the Lok Dal; his partner in the National Democratic Alliance, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee of the Bharatiya Janata Party; the Chief Minister of Haryana, Mr Bhajan Lal; and the head of the right-wing RSS Hindu party, Mr Bala Saheb Deoras.

The notes also said that Hindus would be killed if the security forces penetrated the Guru Nanak Nivas, the lodging house across a path from the Golden Temple in Amritsar, which shelters a number of extremist leaders including Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Whether the Nivas is actually part of the Golden Temple may become the subject of much debate. It is part of a group of buildings which houses the temple management committee, and the leaders of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party. But the road that separates it from the temple is a public one.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has declared that the authorities will never violate the sanctity of the temple, but she is being constantly urged to clear out the people who have made the lodging houses associated with it a virtual armed camp.

To protest against what they see as moves to "legalize the killings of Sikh youth in fake encounters", the Sikh student organization is planning a day of strikes on October 26.

Zimbabwe's whites vote with their feet

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's white community, ever sensitive to the tone of current political rhetoric, has been left feeling more than usually vulnerable by recent Government threats to confiscate land from farmers and references to "British settlers".

Even before the latest round of sniping, white migration had been showing a sharp upturn, possibly because of belt-tightening which is souring the good life for many. The continuing repercussions of the Air Force trial – bitterness among whites at a perceived injustice and strain in relations with Western nations which has given rise to the Government's outbursts – have made matters worse.

The most recent statistics show that 1,960 people, the vast majority of whom will have been white, left Zimbabwe in July. That was the highest monthly figure for almost two years and as a percentage of a constantly diminishing white population quite dramatically high.

From a figure of about 223,000 at independence, the white population has dropped to an estimate of between 140,000 and 150,000. Of these about 45,000 are registered as qualifying for British nationality and there are perhaps another 20,000 not yet registered.

Most still have an ambivalent attitude to the mother country, stemming from the UDI years and the knowledge that adjustment to life in Britain would be painful. Nevertheless, if the Government scrapped the dual nationality clause in the constitution, as it has threatened before, most whites who qualified would probably opt for British nationality.

The traditional white attitudes, exploited over the years of Rhodesian Front government, that racial privilege and job exclusivity be maintained have, of course, disappeared. The whites who remain are generally careful not to give offence to black sensibilities, some perhaps only because of the possible consequences.

White perspectives and expectations are changing. Now whites are joining blacks in feeling the effects of Zimbabwe's deteriorating economic performance. No longer does the controlled salary of a low to middle-ranking executive automatically confer the trappings and life-style which whites have always enjoyed in southern Africa. Inflation and tax increases have curbed the buying power of all wage-earners, especially those on the lower levels.

Meanwhile, the growing army of those who have no employment at all is coming to represent another fear. Crime and banditry are on the increase with no prospect at present of work for tens of thousands of school-leavers coming on to the market every year.

If morale in the commercial and industrial sector is low it is hardly less so in a community the Government regards as intrinsically important to the country – the farmers.

The effects of two years of drought, a squatter problem and uncertainty over government intentions on the land issue have combined to make farmers here probably more worried than at any time since independence.

The authorities have attempted to come to terms with the squatter problem, though courting unpopularity with rural people in the process. But on the overall question of land acquisition and redistribution the Government's plans are not clear.

Mr Morven Mahachi, the Minister of Lands, alarmed the recent annual congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union when, referring to legislation being drafted, he said the Government would expropriate land which it deemed to be under utilized.

Nevertheless the farmers, with little opportunity to start again elsewhere, are more wedded to Zimbabwe than any other sector of the white population. One farmer said recently: "If whites in the towns had not always had things so easy and if South Africa was not such an easy bolt-hole more people would have stayed".

For all the concern over recent statements farmers will be thinking more about the rains which must start to fall in the next two months if there is not to be a third year of drought with disastrous consequences for the country as a whole.

Germans anxious to keep talks with Russia open despite Vienna deadlock

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Did Geneva collapse in Vienna? Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he did not now see much chance of an arms agreement at Geneva, and commentators see the failure of 11 hours of talks in Vienna between Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counter part, to alter the Soviet position, as making the chances for agreement in Geneva even slimmer.

Indeed Dr Kohl said on television that the present international situation was like that of 1938. He recalled that Britain and France gave way to *Hitler by signing the Munich* agreement.

If the West did not tell the Soviet Union plainly today that it would not accept Moscow's continuous, unilateral build-up of arms, then the Russians would not understand that the West was prepared to support peace and freedom with utmost determination.

However, Bonn is still insisting that the Vienna meeting at the weekend kept open an essential East-West dialogue, and may yet have persuaded the Russians not to break off negotiations after the November 21 deadline.

Herr Genscher said yesterday *that West Germany* wanted the Soviet-American negotiations to continue even if no result was reached, and good political and economic relations between East and West were important. These had been helped by the meeting.

The Germans, however, have been taken aback by the force with which Mr Gromyko rejected the latest Western proposals. Herr Genscher, meeting him for the fourth time this year, sharply rebutted his attacks on the American offer, saying it had been formulated jointly with West Germany, and any criticism was also, there*fore, an attack on Bonn.*

Herr Genscher reminded Mr Gromyko that Bonn had renounced by treaty its own nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and was therefore entitled to claim American nuclear protection when threatened by Soviet missiles.

His country was a friend and ally of the United States; the Government was committed to the Nato decision and had a parliamentary majority. The Russians were deluding themselves if they counted on the peace movement to halt deployment.

To Soviet insistence that talks could not continue if deployment went *ahead*, Herr Genscher said that the West had been negotiating since 1979 while the Russians had steadily built up their SS20 arsenal, now numbering 369 missiles.

The argument between the two longest-serving foreign ministers in East and West was described as tough, frank, and businesslike.

But for both it was also an exercise in "damage limitation". Herr Genscher insisted that East-West relations could not be reduced to the level of the Geneva arms talks. Mr Gromyko agreed vigorously that general political relations *could still be improved*, and economic links were still vital.

No one here is surprised by the failure to alter the Soviet view at Geneva. The Russians have no interest in undercutting the powerful West German peace movement. Indeed, they gave Herr Genscher clear indications that the Soviet Union would take immediate military counter-measures if deployment went ahead.

It was probably to discuss this that Mr Gromyko yesterday flew on to East Belin, where he held talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Women stage missile protest

From Our Own Correspondent *Bonn*

It was the turn yesterday of women's movements in West Germany to protest against the impending deployment of Nato missiles. Groups of women *wearing black* mourning clothes held demonstrations in Bonn outside the Defence and Family Affairs Ministries.

Some carried placards equating the Pershing 2 missiles with male domination, and elsewhere in the country protests were held outside army barracks, sex shops and other places considered hostile to women.

The demonstrations followed the huge gatherings at the weekend in Hamburg, Berlin, Bonn and at American bases, in which police estimated some 24,000 people took part.

Few incidents were reported at the largely peaceful blockades of American bases, except in Bremerhaven on Saturday, when police arrested about 200 masked demonstrators dressed in black, who threw stones near the Karl Schurz barracks on the final day of the protest there. The coordinators of the peace movement's action week have disavowed these autonomous groups intent on provoking violence.

The organizers voted, after long debate over the weekend, to invite Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, to address the final rally in Bonn on Saturday, at which some 300,000 people are expected. It is almost certain *that he will accept.*

As a holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, his presence is of enormous significance, and as a former Chancellor it will make it almost impossible for the Government to depict the demonstrations as being mainly Communist inspired and influenced.

Strong support was given to the opponents of deployment yesterday by Mr Robert McNamara, the influential former American Secretary of Defence, who expressed doubts about the military usefulness of the new Nato missiles.

He said in an interview with *Der Spiegel* that it was a fair question whether the missiles would provide additional security. "In my perception, none at all. The weapons will increase neither the security of Western Europe nor that of Nato. I see no military necessity for their deployment."

Princess not a libber

Sydney (Reuter) – Princess Anne told listeners to a radio phone-in programme in Australia yesterday that members of the women's liberation movement were their own worst enemies. She said she was "not a great women's libber".

Women were "more likely to improve things by quiet endeavour than by stridency".

The Princess, aged 33, is in Australia for a private visit with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

She appeared on a television chat show last week, telling viewers she would have liked to have been a truck driver if she had been born a commoner.

She said yesterday she did not always do what people expect a princess to do. "I don't like performing for anybody. We (the royal family) are meant to be different, but we are not."

Truck driver 'smiled' after motel death ride

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The skill with which the driver of a lorry crashed through the bar of the Inland Motel at the foot of Ayers Rock, killing five people, had shown his "murderous intent", the Alice Springs magistrates' court was told yesterday.

Douglas John Edwin Crabbe, aged 36, was charged with the murder of five people on August 18; 20 other people were injured when the "road train" (lorry and trailers) ploughed into the bar.

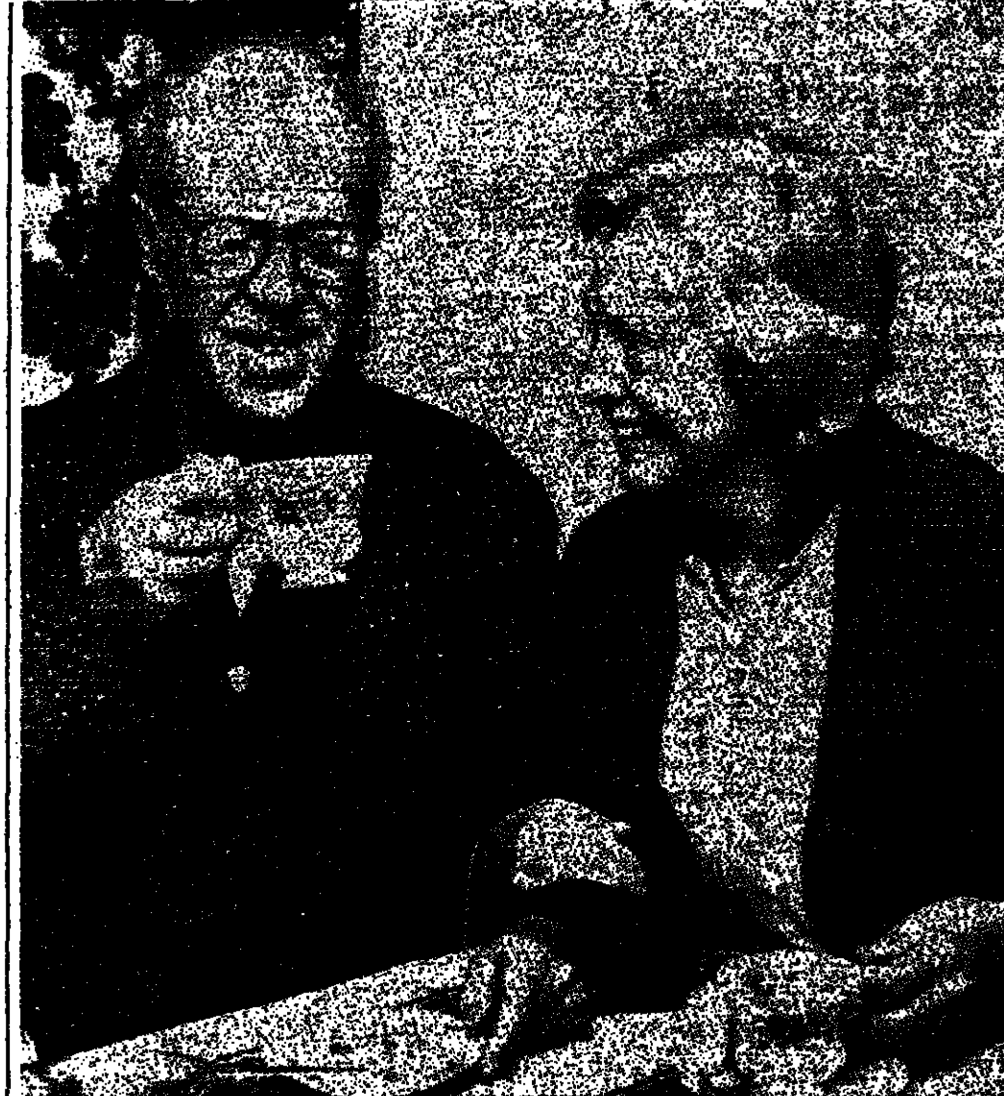
Mr John McMaster, the Crown prosecutor, said that Mr Crabbe was a very experienced driver and his skill in manoeuvring his "road train" into the bar demonstrated murderous intent. The prosecution alleges that no brakes were applied as the lorry made a left-hand turn and crashed through the double doors of the Inland Motel.

"It came to rest against a wall near a *take-away* food bar and its progress was only halted by a trailer which jammed on the roof of the bar", Mr McMaster said. "The bar was still illuminated and two witnesses identified Crabbe as the man who got out of the truck.

"One man, pinned by the debris beneath the driver's side wheel, was calling for help. There will be evidence that he saw Crabbe get out of the cabin, smile and run off."

The court was also told that one of two trailers had been removed earlier from the lorry. Mr McMaster said the police would allege that this was done to enable the truck to negotiate an otherwise impossible turn round a blind corner which led to the bar door.

The prosecutor said witnesses would say that Mr Crabbe had shown no sign of intoxication when leaving the same bar 40 minutes before the crash



Rise and shine: Mr and Mrs Debreu celebrating at breakfast in California yesterday

Nobel for US economist

Stockholm (*Reuter, AP*) – The French-born American Mathematician Mr Gerard Debreu, described by scholars as a neutral theoretician, won the 1983 Nobel Prize for economics yesterday. The *Royal Swedish Academy* of Sciences said. It awarded him the £128,000 prize for 'having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium.'

From his Oakland, California home yesterday the 62-year-old scientist said he had had no official word from Stockholm but had received many congratulations on a prize which I hope I have won. I am very, very pleased.

"I like to think that what I am doing is scientific and try to avoid political overtones."

Some university professors interpreted the award to Mr Debreu as a move back to honouring pure scientific work. *The academy has* recently chosen macro-economists with links to politicians.

The 1976 award to the Chicago monetarist Milton Friedman, who inspired the policies of President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was especially controversial.

Mr Debreu, was born in Calais, but became an American citizen in 1975, the same year he took up his present post as *professor* of mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley.

The academy said he had done penetrating basic work in proving mathematically a hypothesis of the eighteenth century economist Adam Smith that there is balance between supply and demand in an ideal, competitive free *market.*

His model of the market economy was set out in his main book, *Theory of Value* published in the 1950s, which scholars described as a remarkable text of only 80 pages.

Some scholars, however, expressed surprise at the award, saying that more important work in the same field was achieved by the 1972 winners Mr John Hicks of Britain and Mr Kenneth Arrow of the United States.

Scandals a touchy subject in Moscow

From Richard Owen Moscow

Russians privately enjoy a scandal as much as anyone, so it is surprising how little impact the Parkinson affair has had in Moscow.

Pravda made its first comment yesterday on the Conservative Party conference, but despite a promising headline – "The celebration that never was" – most of the shafts were aimed at Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit, with no mention of Mr Parkinson or Miss Keays.

Tass did refer in a report on Mrs Thatcher's reshuffle to a "scandal connected with Mr Parkinson's immoral behaviour", but that was all.

The affair would seem tailor-made to fit Marxist theories about the decline of late Capitalism, and further homilies are no doubt in the works. Soviet reticence, in the meantime, may have something to do with the fact that *Pravda* has quietly reported a number of home-grown scandals and disasters recently, without any need for foreign imports.

Corruption in high places has been given carefully controlled exposure since Mr Andropov came to power, the object being to reinforce the Soviet leader's austere campaign for discipline and efficiency while descrediting his predecessor.

Ministers who served Mr Brezhnev loyally over many years *suddenly stand* revealed as scoundrels, though their misdeeds are mostly financial rather than sexual.

One minister who fell from grace was rumoured to have a private sauna next to his office. Most seem to have been fatally tempted by goods and money rather than women, however.

The most recent example is the Russian Minister for Light Industry, whose downfall was associated with that of the Minister for Fruit and Vegetables. Both were accused of "rampant fraud and embezzlement". Transport officials have similarly been upbraided.

The deputy head of the musical agency, Rosskonsert, was last week sentenced to 10 years in prison for demanding money and gifts from performers. Among his ill-gotten loot, the court was told, were jewelry, after-shave, an ice bucket, western pullovers and a folding umbrella.

Sensationalism is unknown in the the Soviet press, and items of gossip or scandal are tucked away in small, soberly-worded articles. They are only released when it suits the Kremlin politicaly, or to encourage "responsible" behaviour by Soviet citizens.

It would be a pity if the Politburo's latest injunction to the press to step up "ideological propaganda" was to eliminate these occasional oblique glimpses into human mystery and misdeeds altogether. Russians enjoyed a particular frisson of excitement last week over the strange disappearance in Venice of Mr Oleg Bitov, a correspondent for the *Literary Gazette.* Defection or murder?

The paper, in a black-edged article, plumped for murder by the CIA, on the grounds that Mr Bitov had been investigating an aspect of the assassination attempt on the Pope in 1981. Many readers, however, seemed to favour kidnapping or death at the hands of the Mafia or the Red Brigades.

Socialist premiers explain failures

From Mario Modiano Athens

The Socialist Prime Ministers of five sothern European countries have blamed world economic recession for their failure to work the miracles expected of them, and for their resorting instead to austerity measures which undermine their popularity.

Mr Andreas Papandreou of Greece was host to the informal meeting at a beach resort near Athens, which brought together Dr Mario Soures of Portugal, Señor Felipe González of Spain, M Pierre Mauroy of France and *Signor Bettino Craxi of Italy* for the first time since all came to office.

Sunday and yesterday they met to compare experiences, and also to discuss international tensions and the proposed entry of Spain and Portugal to the EEC.

Mr Papandreou told a press conference that there had been an impressive convergence of views. "We may now speak of a contemporary, Mediterranean, European socialism" he said.

But he gave warning that the world's reactionaries had launched a gigantic counter-offensive against the Countries that had socialist governments, using such "right-wing strongholds" as the world bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The five leaders were inclined *to agree that until socialism* could produce its own answer to the world's economic crisis, they should be content to just administer it in a more equitable way than President Reagan, Mrs Margaret Thatcher or *Chancellor Kohl administered* capitalism.

They all espoused a proposal by Mr Papandreou for closer economic cooperation among their countries.

Spain and Portugal also emphasized cooperation and unity from the point of view of their joining the European Community. "We have waited for too long", Señor González said. "If the community reforms its agricultural policies without taking account of Spain, we shall revise that dimension of our foreign policy."

M Mauroy, however, was adamant: "The Stuttgart summit decided that all our problems should be put on the table.

We must first know our policy on Mediterranean farm products before the community *can be enlarged.*"

● MADRID: Señor González warning in Athens, that Spain might lose interest in the Community unless it is allowed to join soon, led one Madrid newspaper to comment yesterday that the socialist leaders are in the verge of turning the Parthenon into a Pantheon, "the last resting place of the great supranationalist idea of a United Europe", (Harry Debelius writes).



In the bag: President Reagan returning from Camp David with acorns for the White House squirrels

Sic transit gloria money

From John Earle Rome

Do you need *consiliarium adversus inflationem* (a consultant against inflation)?

Fideuram, the financial consultancy subsidiary of the *Italian state-owned lending* institute IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano), has taken a quarter page in the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, for the first advertisement in Latin by an Italian banking group.

The reader's eye is caught by a photograph of a young, bespectacled *consiliarius nummarius* (Financial adviser) showing his papers to a middle-aged man in an armchair. *"Et tu?"* it asks underneath. You could join the *ducenta undecim milia attentorum pecuniae servatorum* (the 211,000 careful preservers of their wealth) who are already being served through the group's *trecenta agrentariae* (300 banking branches).

All you have to do is *sume elenchum telephonicum* (take the telephone directory) and *seek the nearest* branch, and you will be visited *sine ulla obligatione* (without any obligation) by a consultant *in domo tua* (in your home).

The group has evidently chosen the pages of the *Osservatore*, whose 50,000 copies circulate among churchmen of many nationalities, to reach readers used in the past to dealing with the Vatican Bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR).

French right chalks up third local victory

From Diana Geddes, Paris

"Another town liberated", went up the cry from right-wing sympathizers in Antony, a town of 57,000 on the western outskirts of Paris on learning that the Gaullist RPR had wrenched victory by a hair's breadth from the ruling Communist-led Union of the Left in Sunday's local by-election.

Antony is the third town of more than 30,000 inhabitants to have been lost by the left since the municipal elections last March, As in Sarcelles and Dreux, *the by-election* was called because of fraud in the original poll. Also like Sarcelles and Dreux the campain was a dirty one and involved several violent clashes between left and right.

A delighted opposition has hailed each local defeat of the left as further proof of the collapse of national confidence in the Government. An analysis of local by-elections since the *beginning of this* year *indicates* that the Government has only about 45 per cent of support in the country and the opposition 55 per cent.

The left, for its part, tries to shrug off each successive defeat – there have been more in smaller towns – as a purely local phenomenon which is only to be expected in "mid-term" elections. It has also sought to denigrate the opposition's victory by claiming that it is the result of unholy alliance with extreme right racist groups, such as the National Front.

That was certainly true in Dreux, a town where nearly a quarter *of the population* are immigrants and where the national Front was welcomed on to the RPR list to clinch the victory. But it was not an important factor in Sarcelles. the former Communist fief, nor was it really true of Antony, although the new mayor, M Patrick Devedjian, does admit to having once belonged to a far right group.

It is true, however, that extreme right "elements", with crew cut hair, leather jackets, and scarves over their faces in anticipation of police tear gas, have been very much in evidence around the opposition candidates during and immediately after the elections, and that they have often been in the centre of violent incidents, though the extreme left had also played its part in the provocation.

Only the massed ranks of four companies of riot police in Antony on Sunday night prevented the scuffles there developing into something uglier. The joint opposition list led by M Devedjian obtained 51 per cent of the vote in a 75 per cent turnout, and the Union of the *Left list led* by the outgoing Communist mayor, M Andre Aubry, 49 per cent.

All eyes are now on the next important local by-election on November 6 in Aulnay-sous-Bois, another Communist-held town on the outskirts of Paris with a large immigrant population. The National Front is presenting a separate list of candidates in the first round, and racism is expected to be a *key issue.*

Iran needs to keep open Strait of Hormuz to pay for its war effort

Bandar Abbas, Iran (Reuter) – The scene at this Iranian port underlines why Iran is threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz only as a last resort in its three-year-old war with Iraq.

More than 70 cargo ships are strung out in a queue waiting to enter the port, just inside the Strait as the entrance to the Gulf, and unload military supplies, food and construction materials vital to Iran's war effort and economy.

Beyond the last ship, invisible in the heat haze, tankers are steaming south carrying the oil exports which are Iran's only means of earning money to continue the war.

If the Strait of Hormuz was closed, a sixth of the Western world's oil imports would be cut off, but so would Iran's own lifeline to the outside world. Iranian statements emphasize that the Strait will be closed only if Iraqi attacks have already stopped Iran's oil exports and left it with nothing to lose.

"The Persian Gulf is secure as long as Iran has normal activities of the export of oil through this waterway," the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared at a prayers meeting in Tehran. But if any power tried to stop Iran exporting its oil, "then the Persian Gulf has no importance to us" and the Strait would be blocked.

Diplomats in Tehran have no doubt Iran would carry out its threat if forced to, but they believe the main aim of Tehran's tough talking is to preserve the existing situation in the Gulf by deterring Iraq fron any dramatic moves.

The present situation favours Iran; it is able to use the Gulf to export 1.8 million barrels a day of oil, more than enough to pay for the war and sustain the economuy.

It can also take in supplies at Bandar Abbas, where a huge new port is partly in use and nearing completion. The project lies a few miles along the coast from the existing port, which is also Iran's main naval base.

By contrast, Iraq's main port of Basra, up the Shatt al-Arab waterway at the head of the Gulf, has been shut since the first days of the war in September, 1980. Its main oil terminals, floating off shore in the northern Gulf, have been closed and damaged by Iranian attacks.



Iraq can now export only about 700,000 barrels a day of oil through a single pipeline across Turkey and is having to borrow to keep fighting.

If Iran did decide to block the Strait of Hormuz, it would involve its Navy in its first large-scale operations of the war. On paper, the Iranian Navy is the most powerful in the region, with 12 capital warships, but little is known about how it has fared since the 1979 Islamic revolution which overthrew the Shah and led to widespread purges in the armed forces.

Concrete shells of unfinished apartment blocks line the coast between the town of Bandar Abbas and the naval base.

The Iranian Army and Air Force have both proved during the war that purges and restrictions on the supply of spare parts from Western arms manufactures have merely reduced, not eliminated, their fighting strength.

Looking in from outside, there was little to see at the naval base. The only Navy vessel in sight was a white passenger liner which local sources said was being used to house several hundred sailors until apartment blocks on shore could be finished.

Mandarins with their hands in the till



Last week the Chinese Communist Party announced a widespread purge of its ranks. Among the victims will be corrupt and irresponsible officials. ***David Bonavia****, Peking Correspondent, in this second and concluding article on crime and corruption in China, reports on the illicit activities of these officials.*

From illegally building houses to misappropriating dwarf trees, China's bureaucrats have been enjoying an unprecedented spree of corruption and malfeasance in recent years.

Partly because of the lifting of the ban on conspicuous consumption, which the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung tried rigorously to enforce, the public till has been tampered with by millions of fingers in the Government and Communist Party.



Old habits die hard: Black market cigarettes on sale in Wuhan at inflated prices

The increase in corruption may not be as great as it seems, because there has been a big effort in the press to expose cases which previously would have been dealt with secretly to preserve China's good image.

Corruption is an historical phenomenon of great antiquity, to some extent because officials were not paid enough by the Imperial Court to maintain themselves in an appropriate style, and were under constant temptation to enrich themselves at the expense of the people they administered.

Nowadays, it may be necessary to bribe an official to find accommodation, get promotion or send one's children to university. This kind of corruption – called "going through the back door" – is routine.

The bribes usually take the form of gifts, especially imported cassette recorders, colour television sets and watches. The better brands of Chinese cigarettes and liquor are also popular.

Another form of corruption is string-pulling through relatives or so-called contact-families – with whom one is allied by marriage or common interest. One favour will be repaid with another. This practice is hard for the authorities to prevent.

What really angers the leadership is malfeasance and embezzlement at people's places of work. The bureaucracy is so complex and unwieldy that a clever operator can steal tens of thousands of pounds of public funds.

Mass execution

Another mass execution of criminals has been carried out in Peking, according to informed sources. Some 40 or 50 people were shot last Saturday for crimes of violence or malfeasance on a large scale.

One of the commonest malpractices is the theft of materials from public sites to be used to build houses for officials and their families on land extorted from rural communes.

The head of a county finance office in the southern province of Guangdong, for instance, had an 18-room house built for himself and his three sons – an unheard-of luxury. He got the construction materials at a discount from a local building firm by promising to pass on other, more lucrative, contracts through his influence. He was exposed and sentenced

In the same province's capital of Canton, a vice-chairman of the city economic committee persuaded communes to deliver a large number of bonzai miniature trees and landscapes to him, then sold them for export and pocketed the money.

In China's most populous province of Sinchuan, with a population of more than 80 million, 18,400 cases of economic crime were investigated, and 120 high-ranking officials were implicated in 1982.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, is believed to be particularly anxious to supress corruption because his political rivals and critics have blamed his relatively liberal economic and cultural policies.

Concluded

Prisoners of conscience



Philippines: Karl Gaspar

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Karl Gaspar, aged 35, a lay church worker and executive secretary of the Resources Development Foundation, is being held under presidential decree in Davao City Jail. He is accused of "conspiracy to commit rebellion" and of the illegal possession of firearms and subversive documents.

He is reported in good health, although weakened by hunger strikes in protest against the torture and killing of fellow prisoners

Mr Gaspar studied economics at the Ateneo de Davao university before taking up teaching and becoming involved in programmes of church and social development. On March 26 this year, soon after being appointed secretary of the RDF, he "disappeared".

Some days later, friends learned that he was in detention in the barracks of the Davao City headquarters of the Philippines Constabulary and that he was being held under presidential decree, the notorious Presidential Commitment Order or PCO which allows the President to hold suspects indefinitely and without trial.

Widespread protest against the decree has since resulted in it being replaced by a Preventive Detention Action (PDA), now generally agreed to be little different from its predecessor.

At an initial hearing of Gaspar's case witnesses said that there had been no warrant for his arrest, and no charges filed against him with any court or government agency. Incriminating documents and firearms produced by the prosecution were revealed to have been taken not from Mr Gasper's home but supposedly from his office, some time later.



Mr Gaspar: Weakened by hunger strikes

Marcos to change voting rules

From Keith Dalton
Manila

The ruling party in the Philippines, the New Society Movement, has approved changes to the electoral code which, President Marcos said yesterday, would give the opposition "a sporting chance" in next May's parliamentary elections.

Apparently aimed at appeasing the increasingly vocal opposition, the changes were approved during a three-hour party caucus, and will be presented to the government-dominated National Assembly today, when it meets in a special session as a constituent body to draft the code ammendments.

The most significant change is the reintroduction of provincial elections. Under the Marcos Government regional polls have been held which, because they cover large and diverse provinces, have generally favoured the ruling party's unrivalled political machine.

Block voting has also been abolished. In past elections this enabled government voters simply to write the ruling party's initials on the ballot paper, while a vote for the opposition required the voter to list every candidate's name.

Full polling rights will be given to political coalitions, and representation will be allowed on citizens' electoral committees to oversee polling.

"We want to give as many concessions as possible to the opposition, to give them all the chances in the election", Mr Marcos said.

The amended electoral code, which is sure to be passed by the National Assembly, will be submitted to a plebiscite, probably in December.

The problems confronting the Philippines today do not compare to the "dangers and sacrifices" which were part of everyday life before the imposition of martial law 11 years ago, Mr Marcos told a party caucus meeting.

During the meeting Mr Marcos renewed his invitation to the opposition to nominate two members to the commission on elections which will organize and conduct the May elections.

Opposition leader Mr Salvador Laurel said this offer was illegal and violated the constitution, which stated that the commission should be independent.

He called Mr Marcos to "take a vacation or sick leave", and hand over to a caretaker government to restore democracy.

Mr Laurel who is president of a 12-party opposition alliance, said he rejected any dialogue with Mr Marcos that would "perpetuate his one-man dictatorship", and said a caretaker government may be the last chance to avoid bloodshed. "If he refuses he will just go down fighting with his boots on."

Australia omits God and Queen from oath

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

There will be no reference to the Queen or God in the proposed new Oath of Allegiance to be taken by people wishing to take out Australian citizenship.

The new oath was among a number of changes to the Citizenship Act announced at the weekend by Mr Stewart West, the Immigration Minister.

Speaking on television in Canberra, Mr West said that many non-English-speaking immigrants who had become permanent residents objected to swearing allegiance to the Queen.

"People no longer want to be referred as British subjects", Mr West said. "They know that the most important thing is really Australian nationalism, and the allies that we have around the world, and we are no longer just a colony of the British Crown."

The announcement brought a quick response from Mr Michael Hodgeman, the shadow Immigration Minister, who said it was a first step towards a socialist republic.

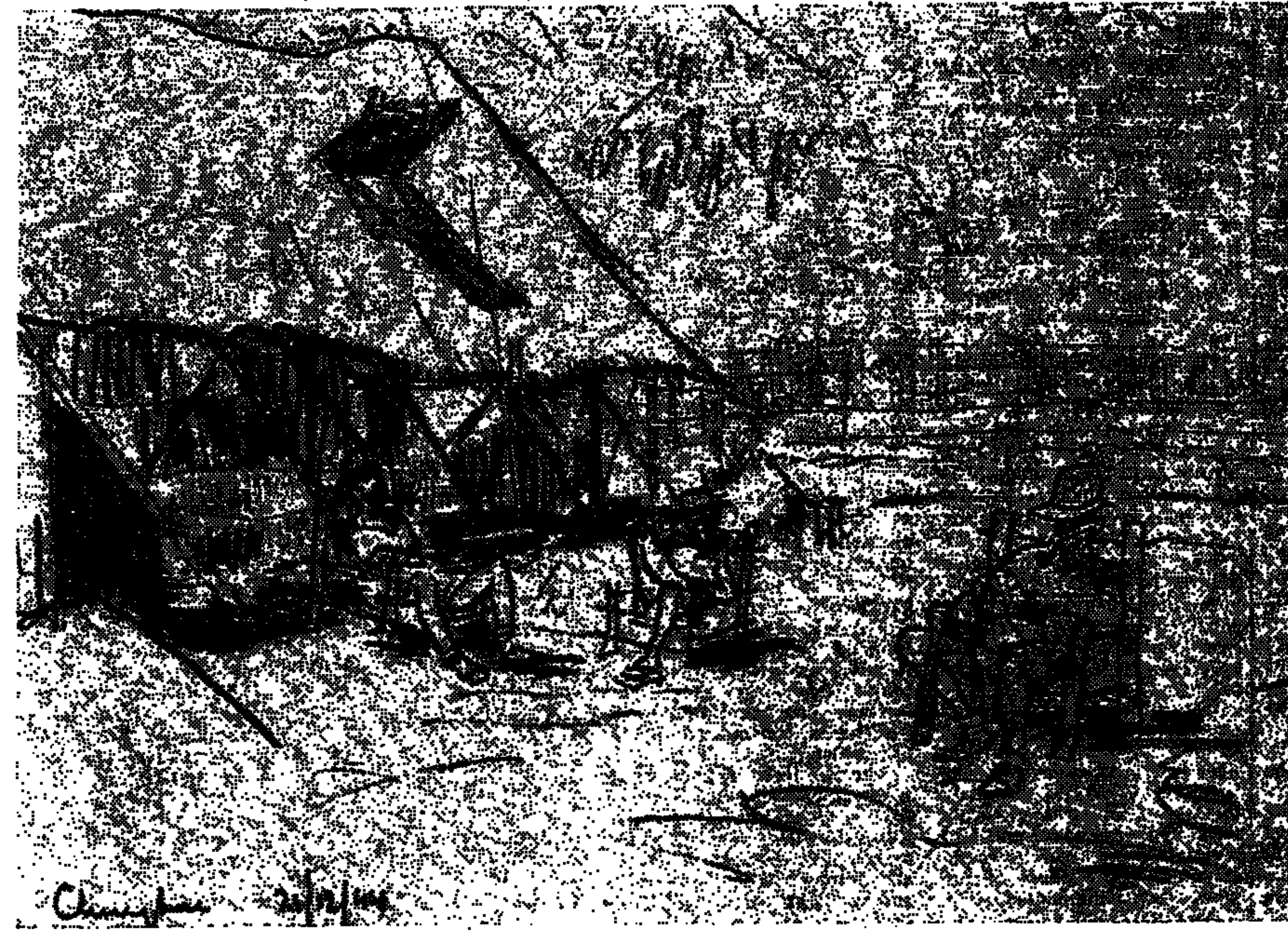
Merry Christmas, Dr Hardie

In addition to its account of suffering and death at the hands of the Japanese, the secret diary of Dr Robert Hardie – kept on stolen scraps of paper and carefully hidden from his captors – depicts many other aspects of life among the Allied prisoners of war working on the Burma-Siam railway between 1942 and 1945.

Dr Hardie, a medical officer with the Malayan Volunteer Field Ambulance who found himself in Japanese hands after the fall of Singapore, showed an interest in the flora and fauna along the banks of the River Kwai, reflected not only in his writings but also in the watercolours and pencil sketches which are contained in the diary, published this week.

Nor were his moral judgments bound by the wartime battle lines. He was as capable of appreciating the occasional kindness shown by a Japanese guard as he was of criticizing those among his fellow officers who, he felt, did not act in the best interests of their comrades.

In this second of three extracts from the diary, he records, along with the ever-present misery and brutality, some of the lighter moments of his time in the camps at Takanun and Chungkai.



Robert Hardie's sketch of the hospital camp at Chungkai, 1944

DECEMBER 21, 1943

The night before last, shortly after 11.30pm, a big aeroplane was heard going south-east overhead. Another and another followed at intervals. Between 3 and 5am they passed overhead again, going back. It was a cheering sound.

DECEMBER 24, 1943

Work in this camp has been fairly light recently, and Japanese pressure has been relaxed. We are to have a whole holiday tomorrow (Christmas Day) and all sorts of preparations are in progress. There is to be a football match between officers and men, a "race meeting" on some rough sand and gravel on the river bank, and in the evening a pantomime on an improvised stage facing a high gravel-and-earth bank. Various strange beers have been brewed, and great efforts in the cooking line are rumoured.

DECEMBER 26, 1943

Yesterday, Christmas Day, was a very remarkable and enjoyable occasion. A great *tour de force* by the cooks, who had been saving things up over a long period, produced a wonderful series of meals in the hospital.

Breakfast, at nine, was rice porridge with lactogen milk; followed by a fried egg, some thick fried pork and fried sweet potatoes; also a tapioca flour roll with a piece of margarine and a good dollop of lime marmalade.

Lunch in the middle of the day was two fish rissoles, following a plate of beef-and-meat soup, two slices of cold beef, some vegetable marrow and some pickles of cucumber and Chinese radish. *To wind up, a cup of tea with milk.*

Dinner was a veg-and-meat soup; roast beef with fried sweet potatoes and pumpkin; for pudding, a baked ginger pudding and a sauce made with limes; savoury, a sardine on a fried rice biscuit. Dessert, fresh sections of the citrus pomelo; finally coffee with milk.

This sounds as if we were living on the fat of the land. It is true our rations are much better than they were, and we get a certain amount of fresh vegetable. But actually the elaborate menu given above is based on quite a few extras – the Japs allowed us to kill specially for this occasion one pig and one of the cattle.

The men won the football match 5-2. The horse race, with bookies, was passably amusing. The pantomime *The Babes in Thailand* was a remarkable performance. Singing continued far into the night and for a wonder did not lead to any trouble with the Nip guards. One must admit that the Nips allowed a considerable degree of latitude.

Altogether it was a quite remarkably fine celebration for a remote jungle camp miles from anywhere.

DECEMBER 31, 1943

This is the last day of 1943, a year to be said goodbye to without regret, holding as it did nothing beyond captivity and depression, weary waiting, and above all the sight of immeasurable human misery, suffering and death.

JANUARY 7, 1944

A Chinese labourer, with a huge deep sloughing ulcer on his leg, so bad that he cannot walk at all, is making his way to the coolie hospital camp a couple of kilometres down the line. He gets along seated, lifting himself along by his arms – slow progress. The anti-malarial party has been taking him food from time to time. Colonel Williamson, our Indian Army camp commandant, has been asked to put a request forward to the Nips that we be allowed to send a party of officers with a stretcher to carry him down – there is a permanent Jap sentry on a bridge a little below this camp, past whom it is impossible to go without authority – but he has refused even to approach the Nips on the subject. The Chinese is a British subject from Singapore. One can't but feel that if it had been a horse or a dog that was in question, he would have been more inclined to approach the Japs. At worst they can only say no.

FEBRUARY 24, 1944

Colonel Johnson has made a remarkably fine collection of orchids, mostly Dendrobium. He has a very striking one in flower at present – I walked down to his camp yesterday – oyster, veined with pink, with two very deep crimson patches on the outer lips of the under-most petal.

MARCH 19, 1944

About three weeks since my last entry. And now I am right down at Chungkai again, which I left over a year ago. Our evacuation of Takanun took place quite suddenly: at very short notice we were bundled into trains and came down here.

The camp is now enormous, with a very large hospital area. There is a very good canteen, run largely by volunteers. They produce very good extra dishes, stews, omelettes, soups, cakes, toffee-fudge (coconut, peanut and ginger), cigarettes, sambals, coffee. If one has money one can live very well. There is quite pleasant, if not very hygienic, bathing in the river. Existence is altogether more peaceful and pleasant than in the wilds at Takanun: my sleeping quarters in a big hut with the rest of our up-country party are, however, crowded and infested with bugs.

APRIL 2, 1944

There is a small bamboo and matting stage in the corner of this camp, where they have shows from time to time and concerts (there are a number of musical instruments – Red Cross, from Bangkok – in the camp). Yesterday there was an excellent performance of Somerset Maugham's *The Circle.*

MAY 21, 1944

Leo Britt's musical *Wonder Bar* was given last night (when I saw it) and the night before. It was astonishingly good in its way – amazing costumes made out of old mosquito netting, a few pieces of cloth and some dyes. The setting was also remarkably realistic. One could hardly believe it was made out of bamboo, a few pieces of wood and bamboo matting, with some whitewash paint and local coloured earths.

MAY 28, 1944

Dudley Gotla's stage show, to which he gave the purely nonsense-name of *Thai Diddle-Diddle*, has been banned by the Nips. They have given no reason for this. There was nothing in it about the war, or about the Thais. My theory is that the Japanese interpreter looked up the word "diddle" in a dictionary, and finding that it meant "deceive" or "cheat", suspected some subtle criticism of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is astonishing how tortuous the Japanese are in some ways, and how unbelievably gullible in others.

AUGUST 8, 1944

A Japanese private soldier, said to have been knifed by another in a pothouse brawl in Kanburi, has died. The Japanese have just given him a funeral. A basketball match and a concert which had been arranged in our camp were forbidden by the Japs on account of the ceremony. There is a striking contrast between this elaborate observance and the complete indifference of the Japanese to our own deaths – they didn't even stop playing tennis in this camp in the bad days when 15 or 16 bodies a day were being carried to the cemetery from our hospital, past their rough-earth tennis court.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1944

It is said that leaflets have been found along the river, obviously dropped by aeroplanes; they are said to claim that the war in Europe is going well for us. One is reported to have in large letters a final exhortation: "Hold on! We are coming." This fills us with hope.

OCTOBER 31, 1944

Here are four Japanese propaganda stories which have appeared in either the *Nippon Times* (a paper published in Japan, in English) or the local Siamese papers.

An account is given of how one of the Japanese "War Eagles" (fighter pilots), finding himself out of ammunition when attacking American bombers, in desperation seized his "rice-cake" (presumably his lunch) and hurled it at an enemy bomber; it hit its mark and the bomber fell out of control;

Another War Eagle, out of ammunition in an attack on American ships in the Solomons, swooped on the bridge of a cruiser, drew his sword and, as he whizzed by, sliced off the American commander's head;

A pilot coming in to land found that his undercarriage had been shot away. Opening the throttle and pulling out into a circuit of the aerodrome to consider the situation, he had an idea. He hastily cut two holes in the floor of his cockpit with a knife. As he came in to land, he dropped his legs through these holes and, running desperately, ultimately brought his machine to a stop;

A second-class Japanese private has been specially decorated in the Pacific for carrying an important message from one island to another by swimming. The message was "too secret and important to be sent by radio", so it was entrusted to a "surer means", and was delivered by the swimmer after he had been in the *water for 48 hours.*

NOVEMBER 28, 1944

Last night, about 6.45pm when I was playing baseball in the open recreation area, we heard the siren at Kanburi and all trooped off to the neighbourhood of our slit trenches. After nearly half-an-hour's waiting, a big four-engined bomber passed directly overhead, going east; when it was over the Kanburi area we saw three bombs fall. Two more bombers followed, and dropped their bombs at the same point.

When the all-clear came half-an-*hour later it was quite dark and we* could see a red glow in the sky in the direction of Kanburi. A steam train and a diesel train went up the railway during the night, so the bridge is still all right.



Hardie also drew the locals.

DECEMBER 18, 1944

There has evidently been a bit of bombing up the line. People who have come over from Tamarkan report that about 40 wounded men came down there the other day from Brankassi and Wang Yai. Many were stretcher cases. They took eight days to cover 150 kilometres. They spent most of the time on sidings, the Japs evidently making little attempt to pass them down quickly. At Kinsaiyok the guards have become very violent since the bombing began. Men in their second and third day of malaria have been compelled to work. A lot of them are collapsing and some parties of completely exhausted wrecks are coming *down to Tamarkan from there.*

DECEMBER 27, 1944

Another Christmas has come and gone. The Japanese made a special issue of extra meat and fruit. This is probably not spontaneous generosity, for we think that the Japanese are holding quite a sum of Red Cross money, though they will not explicitly say so.

The only discordant note on Christmas Day was provided by Kokuba, the *Jap commandant.* Obviously under the influence of liquor, he took a walk round the camp in the afternoon with a fellow officer. He unfortunately found a gap in an *internal fence near a Dutch* hut, and a perfectly innocent Dutchman who happened to be near at hand got a very severe beating.

I wonder if this is the last Christmas we shall spend in captivity?

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, *published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £9.95.*

TOMORROW
Dark hours before the dawn of freedom

moreover... Miles Kington

Have a nice read y'all

New Orleans

It's difficult to know where conversation stops in America and where slogans begin. Does "Have a nice day" count as part of an exchange of ideas or just as a way of signing off a conversation? Even when it takes on a southern tinge and comes out as "Y'all have a nice day" or "Have a nice day, now, *you hear?*", you can't help feeling that it's a kind of recorded message. When my American visa was stamped into my passport, I was half disappointed they hadn't printed "Have a nice trip" at the bottom.

It's now bigger than having a nice day. When I was queuing in the post office in Iberville Street, the clerk said to the woman in front of me: "Have a nice day" and the woman, instead of letting well alone, said: "Thank you for serving me". The clerk then said it was nice to do business with her, and I was seized with terror lest the woman said she would tell all her friends to come here, and the clerk said to do that very thing and I would never get to buy stamps. When I bought some typing paper 10 minutes later at Woolworth's and the cashier said: "Thank you for shopping at Woolworth's", I'm afraid I fled without replying.

Even inanimate objects *sloganize at you.* Trash cans in New Orleans sport a jocular sign saying "Throw something at me, Mister". The museum which is preparing an exhibition on Louis XIV art objects has a banner which says: We're waiting for you, Louis!", which used to be said only by Louis Armstrong's English jazz band. Even the New Orleans police cars have a quiet slogan on their back doors: "To protect you and to serve you". I know they don't really mean it, but if they ever throw me against a wall and frisk me, I feel sure I shall turn round and says "Thank you for protecting and serving me", and that this, somehow, is going to make things worse.

Another area rapidly being developed by Americans for graffiti is their left shoulder, or what we would call a lapel. The TWA air steward on the way over had inscribed very clearly on his shoulder the word "Steve". It was his name. Furthermore he invited us to call him Steve whenever we wanted something. We all felt vaguely inferior because we had forgotten to print our own names on our persons.

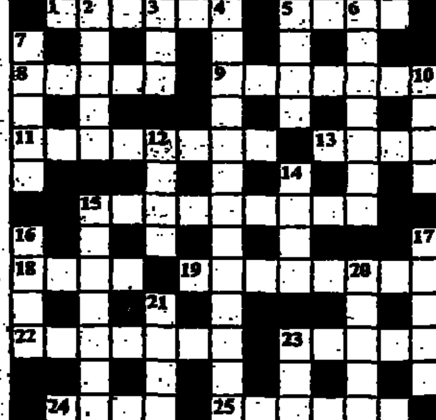
In New Orleans the art of writing on shoulders is well advanced. Waiters in big restaurants, employees of big stores, all have their names written on. But the most written on people are those in hotel lifts who have things like "Georgia Board of Education" or "American Trucking Association" inscribed on their shoulders. These are people going to or from conventions, which is what works outings are called when they involve more than one firm and more than 400 people. Open any hotel door in New Orleans and you will find a con*vention* going on behind it. Go into any lift and you will find silent people reading each other.

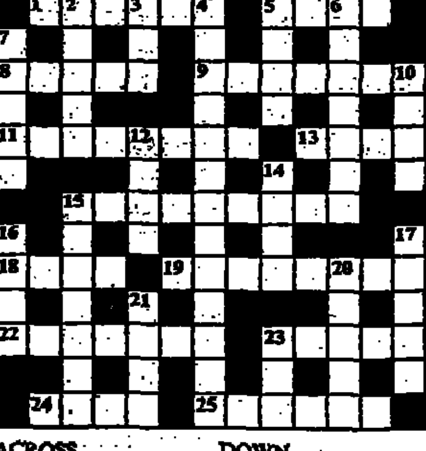
Things have not yet reached the state where you can be stopped by the police for not wearing something on your lapel but these are early days.

Yesterday, to escape from conventions, we went out into Audubon Park, a swathe of green occupied only by overweight joggers and bicyclists with headphones, and there mingled with a delightful picnic being held by 200 people and children, complete with barbecue and Cajun band. Most of them had T shirts reading "Latter & Blum", which I took to be the name of the school holding a fund-raising event. Not so. It's the name of a big local real estate firm, who were holding their annual outdoor shindig. It was merely a convention in rolled up shirtsleeves. So we plunged on further into the park.

"Look at the squirrels!" said my companion. I wanted to but didn't. I wasn't prepared to take the risk of seeing a squirrel with a badge reading: "Welcome to our park!"

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 178)





ACROSS
- 1 Stop (6)
- 5 Pour in torrents (4)
- 8 Non Jews (5)
- 9 Pincered crustacean (7)
- 11 Of various styles (8)
- 13 In contact with (4)
- 15 Pegboard (9)
- 18 Briton (4)
- 19 Illness register (4,4)
- 22 Make gloomy (7)
- 23 Mint drink (5)
- 24 Tedious occasion (4)
- 25 Solar deity (3,3)

DOWN
- 2 Picturesque scene (5)
- 3 Electrical resistance unit (3)
- 4 Bodily worm infestation (13)
- 5 TV set (4)
- 6 Friendly understanding (7)
- 7 Shoelace sheath (5)
- 10 Scope (4)
- 12 Frigid (4)
- 14 Candle centre (4)
- 15 House shoe (7)
- 16 In bed (4)
- 17 Paces (5)
- 20 Eskimo's home (5)
- 21 Iceberg (4)
- 23 Junior (3)

SOLUTION TO No 177

ACROSS: 1 Nihil obstat 9 Beheads 10 Gungo 11 Toe 13 Tory 16 Bite 17 Amazon 18 Ruck 20 Tyre 21 Futile 22 Iris 23 Gush 25 Rif 28 Tonga 29 Unladen 30 Knuckle down

DOWN: 2 Ichor 3 Iran 4 Oast 5 Sage 6 Annuity 7 Obiter dicta 8 Sea elephant 12 Ozonic 14 Yak 15 Kabuki 19 Chignon 20 Teg 24 USDAW 25 RAMC 26 Full 27 Clad

THE ARTS

Television

Areas of darkness

The relativity group at Cambridge are a dedicated bunch: scientists engaged on "an almost religious quest" to unearth "the fundamentals of the universe". What they hope to do before the end of the century is to produce one ultimate, consistent theory which will reconcile the conflict between Einstein's general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics and embrace all the other interactions in physics.

"We would", said Professor Stephen Hawking, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, who heads the group and rates the chances of success at 50-50, "be able to predict everything" – though not, he added, human behaviour.

Professor Hawking's Universe was last night's **Horizon** programme on BBC 2, something of an imprecise title for the universe is ours. Cosmology is a part of Professor Hawking's. He studies that and everything else from a wheelchair to which he has been confined by a nervous disease in which atrophy of the muscles follows degenerative changes of the motor cells of spinal chord and brain.

He felt the first symptoms 20 years ago and was told it could kill him. But he now has a wife and three children, and has established himself as a great theoretical scientist. His body is shrunken and his voice little more than a croak. His students translate, as they did in last night's programme, and surround him with a moving atmosphere of respect and affection which his knowledge and personality obviously invoke.

He finds difficulty in reading, cannot write and thinks, explained a student, in diagrams. Cosmology he believes is one of the few fields where his disability would not be a handicap. His business is thinking and he believes his disabilities give him time. Professor Hawking became famous in 1973 with his discovery that black holes were not necessarily black; that some of them shone.

Black holes are considered to exist, I understand, where a star has collapsed, the gravitational pull of their fields being such that matter and energy cannot escape. Professor Hawking believes that there are small black holes which are not black at all, but he has not found one yet. If he did find one, he said, he would doubtless get a Nobel Prize.

He and his cheery band of disciples are looking hard. Each has an advanced degree, the youngest being a mere 17, and it seemed to be Horizon's presumption either that a BBC 2 audience contains an extraordinary number of advanced degrees or that it really did not matter as they were giving us a privileged glimpse of something that was really above our station.

One suspects that Professor Hawking would not go along with such a mandarin approach. The hallmark of his thought, said a student, was clarity. He made things simple. Obviously, he makes them funny too. Lecturing on infinity, which he pledged to bring nearer, he asked for questions and, receiving none, remarked: "I think everyone has understood everything or no one has understood anything."

I understood that Professor Hawking is an inspiring, brave and talented man. I wish someone had asked him about his CND badge but maybe it was thought that his views on survival should be a black hole, too.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits new exhibitions in Berlin

Massive revelation of a great painter's private delights

Picasso: Das Plastische Werk
Nationalgalerie

Julio Gonzáles
Akademie der Künste

Camaro
Staatlichen Kunsthalle

Bilder vom Irdischen Glück
Schloss Charlottenburg

You would think, after the multiple extravaganzas of the centenary year, that there could be little new to be said about Picasso, at least in exhibition form. But that would be to underestimate, even now, the sheer fecundity of the man, his infinite variety. All the major shows of 1980-81 focused, very properly, on Picasso's painting and graphic art: they were, after all, the central activity of his long career. Sculptures inevitably turned up on the margins, but we would have to go back to 1966, and the Paris show which first revealed to the world that Picasso had been, on and off, a sculptor throughout his life, for any concentrated showing. Until, that is, the truly mind-boggling show **Picasso: Das Plastische Werk** which has just opened at the Nationalgalerie, Berlin, and stays there until November 27.

Two hundred works are on show, just under a third of Picasso's total output. It would be more than enough for most artists who made sculpture their central concern. But the extraordinary thing about Picasso was that until nearly the end of his life sculpture remained a private delight, a relaxation from more serious professional activities. Few even of those who knew his work very well suspected the length and consistency of this spare-time interest – or the seriousness and substance of the results. This show forces us to give full weight to the "seriousness", even though in another sense the tone almost throughout is light and playful. But it is a titan at play. As all creation is the sport of my mad mother Kali, so this particular creation may be the sport of our mad father Picasso, but the sport of divinities makes or changes worlds.

It comes as something of a surprise to realize that Picasso started, in a small way, as quite an academic sculptor: the heads and small figures from around 1900 suggest a careful study of Rodin and a determination to master the classic techniques of modelling. As the paintings of the Blue and Rose periods have often been used to convince unbelievers that Picasso could draw properly if he wanted to, and the later distortions, whatever one thought of them, were clearly deliberate, so these sensitively representional works could be brought into evidence that Picasso was also a more than competent conventional sculptor when he wanted to be, and his later games with assemblage and *objets trouvés* were not forced on him by technical deficiency. From there on, the sculpture keeps abreast of Picasso's changing styles of painting. We can see just where the influence of African and Oceanic art came in with some boldly conventionalized masks, and the Cubist phase is dazzlingly represented by a group of reliefs which create the effect of the contemporary paintings in three dimensions instead of two without, astonishingly, losing any of the tension which one would imagine had to come specifically from the struggle to find a way of rendering volume on a flat surface. And this phase concludes with a group of wire sculptures, "drawing in the air", which are clearly among the seminal pieces of twentieth-century sculpture.

The Neo-Classical phase, as one might imagine, gives rise to more evidence of Picasso's proficiency as a sculptor in more conventional forms when he *wants* to be. At the same time, however, he starts experimenting regularly with assemblage, pressing into service anything that happens to be lying around. Sometimes literally pressing, into the clay he is modelling; sometimes gleefully following up forms suggested, as in the recumbent woman made entirely out of bricks and tiles and chimneys. It is at this period that the playful side comes most obviously to the fore: one cannot walk through the downstairs galleries of the Nationalgalerie without responding progressively to this great outburst of creative joy, the total delight of the maker in the making. And this feeling continues to the very end, with the old, old master making toys for his daughter and reverting in his sculpture to the idea of dimensional painting, figures of Bardotesque girls and attendant satyrs from his last paintings suddenly springing to life in metal cut-out, often to more telling effect than in the paintings themselves.

Picasso was certainly a greater artist than his Catalan friend and contemporary **Julio González**. But if we compare, as is irresistible, the Picasso sculpture show with the big González retrospective at the Akademie der Künste (until October 23) we can see the advantages of concentration. González was first, last and always a sculptor: though in early years he had the ambition to be a painter, clearly the whole creative thrust of his life was towards sculpture, and virtually all of his drawings and other works are intimately related to the solving of specifically sculptural problems. (That can be readily guessed from the show of his drawings which, by a curious coincidence, is on in London at the Camden Arts Centre until November 6). González's career was dogged by poverty and the need to look after a large family of artists and would-be artists who had settled in Paris in 1900 – he continued until the late Thirties to design jewellery in a vaguely Art Nouveau style for the family craft shop – and consequently he had to work, usually, in the cheapest available material. This was iron, and through his mastery in the physical handling of metal he developed single-handed the important *twentieth-century* technique of cutting and welding sheet metal to sculptural ends. (David Smith, for instance, who owned at least one Gonzalez, claimed him as the father of them all.)

Where the Berlin exhibition is unique – and, like the Picasso, probably unrepeatable – is in its gathering together from all over the world of the iron originals of works generally known, as in the Tate's enormous González legacy, from bronze casts. Expressive though the cast versions are, the iron originals give one much more the feeling of the artist's struggle with his material, the laborious attaching of piece to piece to build up a complex whole. Every phase of González's career is vividly represented, from the earliest, again rather Rodin-influenced, heads, through the first cut-metal pieces of the Twenties (very period, of women in cloche hats) to the almost abstract pieces of his maturity. Almost, but not quite, for we can always follow the stages by which reality is selected and conventionalized to make a satisfying total gesture in space.

The show leaves no doubt – if there was any doubt before – that González was a very great sculptor indeed. His shapes are constantly fascinating, on all levels, from all angles, and it is noticeable that, going through much the same political experiences as Picasso, he has to express the deepest concerns and the agony of Guernica in sculpture, while Picasso barely touches in his sculpture on such solemn themes. González's later spiked and toothed figures reach an intensity of expression which for Picasso could exist only in paint: the shows are somehow complementary, and it says a lot for González that he does not in any way suffer from the comparison, and in several respects had the advantage.

Elsewhere Berlin is in the midst of its usual artistic ferment. The current show at the Kunsthalle is of a painter I had never even heard of, **Camaro**, now 82 and still going strong with a large retrospective ranging from 1919 to this very year: odd, really, to encounter at one fell swoop a whole lifetime's work, most of it charming and decorative and, in the series of semi-abstracts on Mexican themes painted in the Sixties, perhaps something more. The run of this show has been extended; so has that on the beginning of Russian modernism at the Akademie, which Paul Griffiths was writing about recently on this page, and which gives a rare opportunity to see in the West long-ignored works dredged up from the depths of Russian collections, public and private.

At the Charlottenburg there is a small exhibition (essentially just four paintings) called **Bilder vom Irdischen Glück** (until November 13), which in a spectacular gesture of solidarity gathers together a collaboration of Giorgione and Titian from the Louvre, a Rubens from the Prado and a Fragonard (long unseen by the public) from the Banque de France, all to draw attention to the urgent need of Berlin to purchase, by hook or by crook, the fourth, Watteau's *Embarquement pour Cythère*, long on loan to the Charlottenburg and now threatened by the determination of its present owner to sell it. The experience of seeing four transcendent masterpieces, on kindred themes, in one room is overpowering. Yet another thing you have to go to Berlin to see, and are likely never to see again.

Reality selected and conventionalized to make a satisfying total gesture in space: González's *Madame Cactus* (1939-40)

Creative joy of the maker in the making: Picasso's painted bronze *The Crane* (1952)



Concerts

Berliner Band
Riverside

What have a straw hat, bottles of wine, a pair of legs and a clock, Charlie Chaplin, pistons, cars, a dancer viewed from below, a circle and triangle, eyes and a mouth opening and closing, and a lady swinging upside down in common? Your guess is as good as mine, but they are all images in Bernard Léger's marvellously surreal film *Ballet mechanique*, shown in the quirky, fascinating programme of music and film by John Harle's new ensemble, Berliner Band.

For this film, George Antheil conceived the most notorious and brilliant score for eight pianos, two aeroplane propellers and much else. But it was not in the end played with the film (though Lukas Foss matched the two in New York a couple of years ago with success) and, besides, Harle's biting, taut little band is more minimal in scope. So Michael Nyman was commissioned to write a new score: raunchy, repetitive, with a less eccentric originality than Antheil, but with some of his mechanistic exhilaration.

Almost the same scoring – three strings, one wind, piano and percussion, with accordion and the odd Reich-like vocal troupe – was used to adapt Erik Satie's own score for the hilarious film *Entracte*. This is a text-book pre-minimalist score, for it is made out of musical building blocks which are repeated and juxtaposed at will to match the film's wild visions.

Satie himself appears, with his indispensable umbrella floating towards the camera, and after discussion with Picabia fires off a cannon which triggers a succession of events with mourners chasing a runaway hearse which dumps its coffin in a field.

Even the less than perfect prints and over-illuminated studio in which we watched these films, with two others that had effectively sparse new scores by Terry Davies and Matthew Scott, conjured up the manic searchings of the 1920s with sudden precision.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Conlon
Festival Hall

Not the least puzzling among Mahler's mysteries was *his* decision to publish *Das klagende Lied* in only two parts instead of the three it originally comprised. A manuscript of the missing *Waldmärchen* passed to his nephew and thence to Yale University and on Sunday James Conlon added it in its intended place as the first part of Mahler's youthful cantata.

It makes a substantial work of some 70 minutes duration, not as long as some of his symphonies but every bit as fascinating. The gothic ballad of a fratricide and its terrible consequences, when a bone of the victim is fashioned into a flute by a minstrel and promptly sings its sad story to all concerned, set Mahler's imagination in fertile invention. He gives one foretaste after another of his mature style in his writing for voices and instruments.

He was prodigal with his resources, discarding the solo bass after Part 1 and asking for an offstage band of 18 instruments in Part 3. Moreover, having to some extent identified the lamentation with the alto voice for much of the cantata, he exchanged it for the soprano right at the end. The sense of doom is thereby vitiated, unless it was simply that Ortrun Wenkel sang the alto music with wonderful eloquence on Sunday while Helena Doese made much less of the soprano, both in line and tone.

With Robert Tear and William Shimell completing the solo quartet, Mr Conlon's performance gave good reason for restoring the sombre gravity of the cantata's first part. He resisted any sentimental lingering in favour of a clear presentation of the musical ideas, as much in forthright singing by the chorus as in the detail of a well-balanced orchestra.

Noël Goodwin

Opera in the United States

Tenors in turmoil

The first month of the San Francisco season was unusually complicated by cancellations and replacements. The opening night *Othello* attracted world-wide press attention when the tenor Carlo Cossuta (who had sounded marvellously fit at rehearsal) developed a throat ailment 10 hours before the scheduled 7pm curtain. Phone calls around the country (it was too late for Europe) turned up three possible substitutes. William Johns flew back from Dallas; but he was too exhausted to go on. Richard Cassilly, found in Baltimore, could make it only in time for the second performance. Then Placido Domingo, just arrived from Europe, agreed to fly from New York to San Francisco, via helicopter and private jet, for a single performance – surely one of the more impressive pieces of "replacement casting" in opera history. The audience for the event, traditionally the most lavish gala in the city's social calendar, waited patiently as his plane battled against headwinds across the country. Mr Domingo finally boomed out a very genuine "Esultate!" shortly after 10.30pm; an enraptured audience stayed until after 2am.

I saw the third performance, with Mr Cassilly. Although he grew grander and stronger as the evening progressed, he is not a tenor in the top league; in this performance, he was outclassed by the Desdemona of Margaret Price and the Iago (also a replacement) of Silvano Carroli.

Miss Price gave out a seamless, effortless flow of sound, perfectly pitched. Throughout the opera, she remained a regal and pitiable figure, meaning every word, caring for every note. She was the only member of the cast able to soar, and soar beautifully, over the phenomenal orchestral thunders which Marek Janowski built for the Act III finale.

It was Mr Carroli's Iago that held this powerful production together. Even standing still, silently staring, he was a figure of inescapable menace. Never fake-diabolic or excessively "evil", he was totally self-possessed and credible.

Six seasons ago San Francisco's *Katya Kabanova* was a most impressive addition to the company's modern repertory. Then, a brilliant production trio (Rafael Kubelik conducting, Günther Schneider-Siemssen designing, Günther Rennert directing) was able to wrest a maximum of emotional intensity out of this compact and moving psychodrama, aided by the wholly compelling Katya of Elisabeth Söderström.

The 1977 settings wear well – huge photographic projections of provincial Russian landscapes, out of which grow weathered wooden buildings and boardwalks and Volga reeds. But a new stage director (Gerald Freedman) seems to have moved the action closer to melodrama than neurotic realism. Anja Silja hurls herself into the role of Katya, with frantic, whole-body intensity.

The single total triumph was Christoph von Dohnányi's, reseating his orchestral forces carefully – blasts of brass from the left hit one like divine slaps – and balancing Janáček's eccentric colours and lines.

The best thing about San Francisco's *Ariadne auf Naxos* (another revival from 1977) was, again, what Dohnányi – an invaluable addition to the roster of conductors – did with the orchestra, and on behalf of the composer. As in *Otello*, cancellations and scheduling problems forced double and treble casting. The Ariadne I heard (one of three) was London's Rosalind Plowright, making her local debut, sometimes gloriously full and clear of voice, sometimes breathless and strained.

David Littlejohn



FASHION by Suzy Menkes



Paris tells us Y

Photographs by Harry Kerr

THIERRY MUGLER (left): the *shapliest silhouette in Paris*. His seductively cut swimsuit dress with skin tight skirt and flirty hem focuses on the lower body.

CLAUDE MONTANA (below, left): the Y-line from a wide shouldered boxy jacket tapering to the new tube skirt, almost always at calf length.

YOHJI YAMAMOTO (below): the concession to the West. High-waisted tubular skirt under long loose duster coat, the only coat shape in Paris.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): the art of high fashion. Shift dress printed with black and white Charlie Chaplin stills. Surreal effects and *trompe l'oeil details* were another Paris story.

CHLOE (right): the new proportions of cropped box jacket, a shape borrowed from the Japanese, over hip-length tunic and long slim skirt, flaring out at the knee.

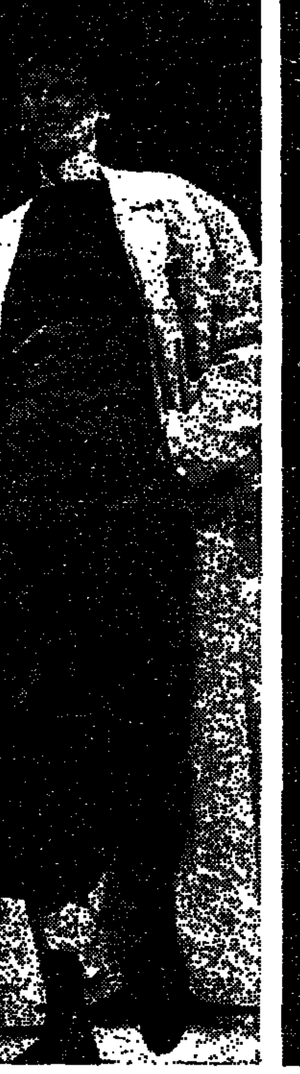
ISSEY MIYAKE (below, right): the Japanese strengths are mixing texture and pattern. Miyake's garments change shape according to how they are worn. The hood was all over Paris.

UNGARO (below): the day dress is the rising star. Softly wrapped and figure-skimming, the dress in a strong abstract print. Primitive African prints are a strong influence for next spring.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): back-to-front and front-to-back in this witty surreal tuxedo.















From the shoulders of a box-shaped jacket to the *hem of* a tube thin skirt, Paris spelled out the line for spring. The letter Y is the shape, the lower body the focus of attention and the day dress the rising star.

The French have stolen Japanese style. They have absorbed the asymmetry of the *kimono* sleeves, and exploited the box jacket and the strong emphasis on texture. But they have retained their belief in the body and the seductive cut that makes the Paris shows a celebration of female sexuality.

Skirts are longer, mostly mid-calf, but still very tight. A fishtail of fabric at Mugler and sloping panels at Montana now cover up the swaying derrières. But sarong swathing at hips, bold tribal prints and spicy colours such as hot coral, acid yellow and jungle green beat out a pulsating rhythm.

The fashion groupies who cluster round the show tents and seem to have a hot line to the new season's styles have swapped their Japanese shrouds for the Y-line jersey dress – ultra-wide at the shoulders and narrow below the waist.

This was the lead line at Claude Montana's collection – a series of plain black linen dresses cut in a sharp V tapering down to a tubular *mid-calf* skirt. The same point – dagger sharp and sexually explicit – was made by Montana's striking scarlet swimsuits that were sliced high at the sides.

Montana has a Bunnel-like obsession with uniforms and religion. His strong collection includes sharp white Indian army jackets, wide at the shoulder, in at the waist and worn with the long, slim skirt. Less demandingly chic were his delicious white crunchy cotton knits, cut short and square to the waist and worn over simple white trousers – a fine example of a French designer learning from Japan.

The aggressive sexiness with which French fashion counters the Japanese threat has now been refined. But Karl Lagerfeld at Chloe hit below the belt. He wrapped a tube of fabric from waist to thighs under a short, square jacket and over a tight tube skirt that bursts into life below the knees. This worked well when he played with proportions in his crisp coral and white knits, putting a boxy bolero over a hip-length tunic and a slim skirt. But a fluid silk dress in a splashy abstract print stuffed into a jersey tube at the hips looked rather clumsy. And when two giant pairs of *embroidered scissors snipped* towards the body on a tube dress, the result was most alarming.

The jewelled scissors that dangled from belts were supposed to be a symbol of the art of sewing. They were taken as a sign that Lagerfield is severing his ties with Chloe and concentrating on Chanel.

In a dazzling Chanel show yesterday morning, Lagerfeld brought us young fresh clothes full of Mademoiselle's taste and his own wit. Blue denim, impeccably cut into classic suits and T-shirt dresses in navy stripes were the oldest concessions to today's world. But Lagerfeld changed, too, the jacket shapes, elongating the line, widening the armholes and working playfully at the familiar silhouette.

Stunning sugared almond tweeds, a simple black jersey dinner dress with bangles embroidered on the sleeves and an evening dress in houndstooth printed sequined chiffon were just some of the invented ideas that received an ovation for the designer who was hiding among the audience.

Thierry Mugler's new dress has corset stitching suggestively picking out the curves, but he has mostly softened up his sexist silhouette. His tube skirt and even wide-shouldered macs flare out in a flirtatious fan of fabric at the knee. He does the soft-wrap dress and wide trousers (*another Paris trend*) as alternatives. Panels of fabric cover the back of a tight skirt or dress. Mugler also showed the wickedest swimsuits in Paris – cut high at the sides and with trompe l'oeil tattoos printed on flesh coloured fabric at the thighs.

The Japanese have been accused of lacking a sense of humour. But Rei Kawakubo's *Comme des Garcons* collection was fresh and fun. She played asymmetric games with elastic, using it to draw up one side of a dress, one sleeve or one trouser leg.

Her clothes are still designed against the line of the body, but they are now simpler and the presentation less threatening. New are her cobweb fine stringy knits, her subtle use of subdued colour (navy with brown and black) and her dresses which range in style from soft smock shapes to T-shirt dresses with asymmetric sleeves. Rei Kawakubo also had the hoods that are shrouding heads in Paris.

Yohji Yamamoto came much nearer to the Parisian silhouette with high-waisted tube skirts and his wrapped dresses. His asymmetrics are controlled *and* beautiful, especially for his favourite big shirts, shorter up front than the back. His sharp geometric stripes and squares were a contrast to his textured Japanese work-wear complete with raffia knap-sacks.

Jean Paul Gaultier also used raffia, but he made it into a multi-coloured bra. Gaultier raided the casbah, producing the fez designed by directional London hat designer Stephen Jones. Other ideas in a confused show were a blazer jacket with an open-work lace back, a sexy over-sized *saharienne* jacket, vivid African colours and an effective moorish mosaic print.

Emanuel Ungaro is the prince of prints and he, too, came up with an African influence – primitive blocks of dark colour such as indigo, rust and mauve on linen or silk. His line seemed clearer on plain fabrics including his simple, slim dresses cut from a wide shoulder, strongest in half-caste black and white.

Sonia Rykiel plays a purist part in French fashions. Her tube skirts are uncompromisingly tight, often worn with square sweaters, stopping short of the waist. But there were plenty of alternatives like three quarter length tunics and easier skirts. There was colour, too, to brighten herfamiliar black. The duster coat – the only Paris coat story – looked strong in beige knit worn over slim or gored skirts, always to mid-calf. Bright egg yolk yellow, coral red and cobalt blue appeared on striped cardigan jackets, worn over another cardigan, and the same hot colour appeared on the velour sports wear. But Sonia Rykiel's surprise was her Japanese-inspired marbled pattern for knits. It made a splendid sleeveless coat, worn round the shoulders over a tube skirt to exaggerate the tapered silhouette.

The French are supposed to be past masters at the art of fashion. The giant marquees erected in shadow of the Louvre to stage the fashion shows were even decorated this season with pennants designed by the young painters of Paris. Culture minister Jack Lang (who appeared at the weekend shows) showed plans for the new fashion museum and research institute within the Louvre complex.

Jean Charles de Castelbajac puts art on the runway, using artist friends to hand-paint shift dresses and working up the motifs of the surrealists. This was fun: his series of blazer and tuxedo jackets had the same labels and buttoned on both the back and the front, Castalbajac draws inspiration from Japanese fabric using bits of string and twists of paper in hand-woven linen. I preferred his other surreal stories, such as the jackets with satchel bags for pockets or sweater dresses with an extra pair of arms to be knotted round shoulders or hips.

Issey Miyake, a Japanese-born designer who has worked in Paris for the last decade, won a standing ovation for his artistry. This collection was beyond fashion, using harmonious arrangements of texture, pattern and colour.

He has the Japanese skill with cloth, wrapping and lapping it across the body so that a garment literally changes shape on the catwalk as the models re-form one shoulder of the sweater or unfold a cape top.

Miyake's show outshone Montana and pointed up the contrast between the Parisian designers who rely on cut and line and the Japanese who experiment with fabrics to push forward the boundaries of fashion. Miyake also showed why 1,500 journalists fight to get into the Paris shows.

Kenzo Takada – the other Japanese designer who has made his home and his reputation in Paris – brings the collections to a close tomorrow night with a show and a grand party at Maisons-Lafitte.

The French fashion industry should raise a chateau-bottled glass to the Japanese for bringing new life, inspiration and direction to these Paris shows.


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THE TIMES DIARY

Smaller than life

Invigorated by the sea air in Blackpool, where he spent last week trying to convince the Tory faithful to spare the GLC, Ken Livingstone returned to weightier matters in the capital yesterday when he received this year's Golden Joker Award from Fleet Street cartoonists.

Inviting perhaps further attention from caricaturists, to whom he provided the greatest inspiration during the past 12 months, Livingstone chose the occasion to disclose that he has acquired an extra stone of weight since entering County Hall.

This was no thanks to the gastronomic delights of the Lancashire resort where he found the food at all the restaurants recommended to him unpalatable and relied for sustenance instead on breakfast at the £6.50 a night hotel where he pitched camp.

Livingstone attributes his extra weight to the cares of office which have forced him to abandon exercise, namely a 20 minute workout based on a Canadian Air Force regime which he used to find kept him in trim.

The GLC leader names his receding hairline, moustache and apparent lack of stature as his principal assets in attracting the attention of cartoonists, complaining ing only about their treatment of the latter. He has long legs and a short trunk, which, he says, make him look small when he is sitting down.

Square deal?

The Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, may face some rigorous questioning when he enters the elegant, Adam-designed headquarters of the Royal Society of Arts today to promote the Government as a patron of architecture.

He is certain to cite the recent competition for a new public square at the Mound, Edinburgh, of which the Government was a co-sponsor with Lothian Regional Council. But two months have passed in silence since the winning entry was exhibited at the Edinburgh Festival, leading to growing doubts in Scotland about the Government's intentions. A decision on the Mound would indicate the Government's sincerity on architectural competitions; a failure to build would certainly inhibit architects from entering future ones.

BARRY FANTONI



"Have you tried getting in touch with Mrs Thatcher?"

Last stand

Old Etonian Sir Brandon Rhys Williams does not wish to stand again at the direct elections to the European Parliament next June. After 10 years as an MEP, representing 556,000 voters in his London, South-east constituency, Williams says he wants more time to concentrate on writing and on the affairs of his Westminster constituency, Kensington and Chelsea. Writing? "My swan song will be the report I am now preparing for submission to the Parliament in the spring on the need for an integrated community market for capital." Previous publications include *The New Social Contract, More Power to the Shareholder?* and *Redistributing Income in a Free Society.*

Capital gain

Europe's biggest-ever worker buyout continues to coin superlatives. Employees who invested £1 in a share of the National Freight Corporation, which the Government sold 18 months ago for £53m, have seen its value rise to £3.40 already. "You see these bits of paper acquiring extra value but it hasn't made a lot of difference to our lifestyle", said Peter Thompson yesterday at the launch of *The National Freight Buy-out* by Sandy McLachlan, published by Macmillan. "But it does give you a warm feeling when you look five years ahead to retirement." I should think so, too: Thompson, the NFC chairman and mastermind of the takeover, owns 35,000 shares.



Sir Ranolph Fiennes's Transglobe Expedition, which lasted three years and accumulated a lot of clobber, is for sale piecemeal at Camden Lock in north London, where for the next four consecutive weekends the public is invited to come and "acquire a memento of the expedition, or indeed invest in some of the unique and highly serviceable kit and equipment". Everything from mosquito nets and snowmobiles to Handy Andies is on offer; the object of the exercise is to reimburse 38 members of the expedition for out-of-pocket expenses, which at last estimate totalled £50,000. The expedition also has a Boston whaler for sale, price to be negotiated, which happens to be "moored in the Arctic ice somewhere in the North-West Passage". Buyer collects.

PHS

Spending, the nightmare ticket

by Douglas Hague

In 1980 I had a nightmare that built into our system of polictical economy were the seeds of its own destruction, albeit planted in good faith by benevolent men.

Simple calculation led me to propound what I presumptuously called Hague's Law. If productivity (efficiency) in the public sector rises more slowly than the private then – given the same rates of pay in each – either tax rates must rise continually or the volume of public sector activity must be progressively reduced.

I recognized that economic growth faster than that experienced by the United Kingdom in the 1970s could offset this. So could improvements in public sector productivity which were bigger than those assumed. My argument was one of logic, not of judgment, but its conclusions were no less alarming for that.

Given Britain's economic performance in the 1970s, 2 per cent slower growth in productivity in the public sector would, within a couple of decades, lead to substantial increases in tax rates or to substantial cuts in public expenditure.

Nobody seemed to share my worries, but I was not suprised. There is usually a three-year lag before a wider public echoes such concern. But nothing that has happened since to national economic growth, to public sector productivity, to tax rates or to public expenditure leads me to feel more optimistic.

Indeed, in three directions my fears have increased. First, one way in which we have kept total government expenditure on goods and services down to present levels is that we have dramatically reduced capital spending on roads, hospitals, schools and so on. That is why Britain looks increasingly down-at-heel. We have been living off the balance sheet, which cannot go on indefinitely. Sooner or later we must shift the balance back towards capital spending. Then the crunch will really come.

Second, in some fields – not least health and defence – high technology equipment is very expensive indeed. Finally, we seem to be moving into a phase where expenditure on services is rising faster than expenditure on goods, and many of those services are produced by the public sector.

Two recent factors have renewed my nightmare – the fact that the Treasury now appears to be equally sleepless, and Sir John Hoskyns's remarkable lecture (which must, incidentally, be read in full). I am particularly haunted by one sentence: "All-embracing welfare provision erodes the very economic processes necessary to support it."

To evaluate this view, I considered the position in France, West Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands. This suggested a consistent relationship, for those countries, between the level of real gross domestic product per head (standard of living) and the precentage of gdp spent by the government on goods and services on current account. As the standard of living rises, the government's share in total activity also rises modestly. The United Kingdom seems to be the odd man out. Based on our economic performance we spend some 10 to 15 per cent more through government on goods and services than other Western European countries. To that extent we are living above our station.

To give ourselves a fighting chance, we need genuinely open debate. As the new chairman of the Social Science Research Council I look to Britain's experts – most of them, after all, funded in one way or another by public money. I want them to study problems like public expenditure, explain the issues, and make them real for the public.

We also need genuine self-examination by the people Sir John Hoskyns identified as obstructing the way forward. Although I pointed to public expenditure as a "time bomb" some years ago, I was signally unsuccessful in sparking off public debate. A major reason, I fear, is that those hostile to my views assume that I am simply making an ideological point. This is to misinterpret the role of the social scientist.

Were someone to convince me that my fears were unwarranted, and that expenditure on the welfare state was guaranteed for 20 years I should be happy to move on to other issues. But it does not seem to me that the interests of the public, nor of politics, are well served if we replace analysis by wishful thinking.

Professor Sir Douglas Hague is chairman of the Social Science Research Council, a professorial fellow at the Oxford Management Centre, and a visiting professor at Manchester Business School.

Falklands: we never meant to stay

Argentina's former foreign minister reveals his country's thoughts at the time of the invasion and its hopes now

Buenos Aires

Visiting Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentina's foreign minister during the Falklands conflict with Britain last year, has its paradoxes. His study at home in a residential district of Buenos Aires has a certain British flavour to it. The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Shakespeare, and Locke are visible on the bookshelves. He says that he has always recognized the value of British culture and tradition.

He was, he said, informed of the decision to invade the islands on March 26, 1982. Was it true that the president, General Leopoldo Galtieri, had told him of the plan when offering him the ministry in December 1981? "No. When the president offered me the ministry he told me he wanted me to activate sovereignty negotiations and achieve concrete results, results which had not been obtained in the previous 16 or 17 years. He said nothing of a disembarkation on the islands then."

Costa Mendez argues that the original Argentine conception was a peaceful occupation of the islands, a move to stun Britain into negotiating. "The project was conceived as an occupation to negotiate, including provision for the withdrawal of our troops. In no way did we plan to go to the Malvinas and stay there. That came as a result of a decision by the military junta."

But how did the game-plan change? "As a result of a long process which cannot be condensed into a single answer," Costa Mendez replies. "It was caused by Britain's intransigent response and the fact that the British Government left us no room to manoeuvre." With the benefit of hindsight, would the foreign minister have acted differently? "Answering that question is difficult, because it is always difficult to reconstruct events which have occurred in the past. If I were back in April 2 or 3, I think we should have made more immediate use of Resolution 502, inviting the Security Council of the United Nations to intervene directly to implement it."

Although passed as a result of a British initiative, Costa Mendez insists it was satisfactory from Argentina's point of view. "The resolution did not condemn Argentina as an aggressor country, neither directly nor indirectly, explicitly or implicitly. All it said was that the peace had been broken, without saying who was responsible. It called for a cessation of hostilities, which was acceptable to Argentina. It called for the withdrawal of troops, which, if they were replaced by a United Nations force, was acceptable to us. And it called for serious negotiations on sovereignty, which satisfied our basic objectives."

Could it have been that Argentina did not want to appear to be taking a step backwards in the eyes of domestic public opinion? "It is a question you should direct to the three commanders-in-chief, or to the president at that time. But no, in reality we always acted on the basis of 502. Argentina's proposals on April 19 were based on 502. The Haig and Belaunde proposals also mentioned 502."



Nicanor Costa Mendez: "Britain should make concessions"

Costa Mendez believes that peace was closest when the Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, intervened. General Galtieri had agreed in principle to the Peruvian peace plan, subject to the ratification of the rest of the junta, which was due to meet on the afternoon of May 2. But as the meeting took place Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy commander, received news of the sinking of the Belgrano, and the possibility of agreement was killed.

Why did Britain react in a much stronger fashion to the Argentine invasion than Costa Mendez had imagined? "Because of the internal political situation under Mrs Thatcher's government. There was a very difficult economic situation, an austerity programme and extremely high unemployment. In the new situation, she saw the possibility of reviving the powers of empire and giving the Conservative Party a new ideological make-up and profile. The powerful lobbies of the Falkland Islands Company, the Royal Navy, and the British Antarctic Survey also played a role."

But surely internal reasons played a part in Argentina's original decision? "The situations are completely different. For us affirming, sustaining and recovering our sovereignty over the Malvinas was always our first priority. Lord Carrington told my predecessor, Oscar Camilion, in the United Nations that for British foreign policy, the islands question was priority number 242."

Looking to the future, Costa Mendez is confident that his country's case will progress. The advent of democracy in Argentina is one of the factors he mentions. "Argentina has been attacked a lot in Europe, and it has a very bad image as a result of being governed by a military junta and as a result of the problem of the disappeared ones.

"Well, you can see that the elections here are going to be completely clean and correct. Many of the countries who attack Argentina will be left without that type of argument against us. Secondly, I believe that there is no British national interest in the islands capable of justifying the expenditure now being made on them. Nato has no strategic interest in the islands and has no money to take up an interest in this area, which does not have the strategic importance of, say, the missile problem."

He added: "The islands are distant from any communications route apart from those which interest Argentina, Brazil and eventually the United States; there are no proved oil reserves capable of justifying the investment; there are no fishing resources capable of justifying the investment, and finally, as I understand it, there is no British interest in siting their armed forces in places which are distant from the likely points of confrontation or friction in today's world."

He also holds that Argentina should not sign a formal cessation of hostilities with Britain until London is prepared to make some concessions of its own "such as sitting down around the negotiating table with us".

What does Costa Mendez now think of the British Prime Minister? "I can tell you that, apart from a reflex reaction which I cannot hide which is very negative – the feeling of irritation at the way she conducted the war – I cannot deny that she conducted it in a manner favourable to her political interest. She discovered, I don't know if she had discovered it before or if it came only as a result of the war, the possibility of a remodernization of Conservative ideology.

"Mrs Thatcher, who is a middle class woman, discovered the possibility of reinserting into Conservative Party ideology a series of elements which are similar to those brought by Disraeli. In other words non-economic elements, which are unrelated to concrete material values but have to do with the idea of a great United Kingdom, a Britannia ruling the waves, something which is close to a nostalgic sentiment which, I suppose, all Britons carry inside them. So she was able to revitalize a séries of non-economic values, a series of ideals."

And does Costa Mendez share those ideals? "I share the need to affirm spiritual values, national dignity, and the dignity of man – even though a compatriot of yours, Samuel Johnson, said that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Andrew Thompson

Trying to rewrite the 'Star Wars' scenario

The security of outer space, with the Soviet Union cast in the unlikely role of guardian angel, is the main subject at the meeting of the United Nations First Committe on disarmament, which began yesterday. The committee will consider the draft treaty submitted by the Soviets two months ago, which calls for the testing and deployment of weapons in space to be banned and all existing anti-satellite systems eliminated. The feeling in Moscow is that the proposal could embarrass the Americans, and that is probably right.

Soviet motives are not entirely humanitarian. Their concern over the military applications of the US shuttle was sharpened last March by President Reagan's so-called *Star Wars* speech in which he envisaged a space-based anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence against Soviet weapons. (A top-flight committee of US scientists is due to report on the feasability this month).

Still more alarming to the Soviets is the test programme starting this month or an American anti-satellite (ASAT) system. This is the Vought Corporation's brainchild, which entails firing an updated cannonball at an enemy satellite and destroying it in a 30,000mph head-on crash.

The Soviets have their own well-tested ASAT device which involves launching a spacecraft into orbit and then spraying the target with pellets – like a shotgun. But it is generally considered to be outmatched by the US invention, with its simple ingenuity. The cannonball, which has an electronic locking device, is fixed to the end of a SRAM missile launcher and is carried aloft to around 80,000ft by a F15 aircraft. The manned, returnable F15 is a relatively cheap, flexible way to launch a weapon, while the non-explosive cannonball manages to sidestep existing international legislation.

The Americans have pointed out that compliance with the Soviet draft treaty would be hard to verify – which is always a safe and respectable reason for rejection. They also fall back on the old argument that it is difficult to define a weapon anyway. But their main cause for alarm over the Soviet proposal is that the Soviet Union already has its ground-tested ASAT system, however inferior this may be to the American counterpart.

Their own cannonball solution will not have completed its tests until 1985 and will not be ready for deployment until some time after that. That is precisely why the Soviets want a treaty now and why the Americans don't.

But will the other UN members see it quite that way? A number of bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed since the first Sputnik a quarter of a century ago pointed to the military possibilities in outer space. But the position remains unsatisfactory.

The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 forbids the stationing of weapons on the moon or any other "celestial body" and the placing in earth orbit of weapons of mass destruction. The ABM Treaty of 1972 obliged the superpowers not to base ABM systems in space and, under a tangential arrangement, to consult over the use of any unconventional ABM systems.

Other attempts to improve th situation have so far ended in failure. The 1978-9 Soviet-American talks over ASAT systems never got far and finally collapsed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Initiatives to promote a working group under the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva have been spoilt by East-West disagreement over the group's brief.

Despite the burgeoning satellites, space is still relatively free of military presence and there is a feeling of urgency about the need to keep it that way by effective legislation. One thesis is that while it may already be too late to get rid of low-altitude space systems, a limit should quickly be slapped on them and attention focused on the cosmos beyond.

But will Washington see it that way? In the United States as elsewhere there is an arms control lobby which can foresee another disastrous arms race in space with the superpowers spending millions on matching and outmatching each other's systems, fearful of being overtaken. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said to be against *Star Wars* approach if only because they fear the diversion of funds from their own more conventional forces.

There is, however, a powerful body of opinion in presidential and military-industrial circles which believes the Americans can win the space race. Although reports of Soviet research into laser and particle-beam space weapons led to alarm and despondency in the US in the late '70s, the hawks now believe that America has left the Soviets standing.

There is thought to be a great deal of vested interest in the argument, as the arms industry, order books flagging for more conventional equipment, explore potential new markets.

Against this background the Soviet draft treaty at the UN, despite the imperfect thoughts which lie behind it, is unlikely to go entirely unsupported.

Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Roger Scruton

Abolish council elections, too

The Conservative Party's White Paper on local government has aroused considerable opposition. Since most of it comes from officials and employees in local government, the paper is probably a step in the desired direction. For it is party policy to curtail local government, and therefore to arouse opposition from those engaged in extending it. I doubt that the Conservatives have thought of a more popular policy since the Factory Acts. The only problem is that, now as then, the proposals do not go far enough.

The White Paper speaks of transitional periods and transitional costs, of "functions transferred to the lower tier", of "joint boards" to be set up to administer what was previously the business of the metropolitan county councils. To transfer functions is to preserve them; what is required, however, is that the apparatus which created these functions be destroyed, and the functions themselves with it.

Can this be done? That it must be done is evident to any observer of human nature. The ordinary middle-class Londoner, who bears the principal burden of the rates, is at the limit of his patience. Unlike so many whom he is compelled to support, he has chosen to take responsibility for himself and his family. He is therefore a target for all arbitrary taxation. The politicized playboys of the GLC, like the assiduous sinecure-seekers of Nalgo, regard him as fair game. And he feels their inroads into his hard-earned profits as a deep injustice. Of course, he welcomes the services of the police, the dustmen and the street-cleaners. But to the extent that he does so, he believes that they should be provided either privately (as may be advisable in the case of refuse collection), or else nationally, as is appropriate in the case of the police. The thought that they are controlled by the very same Mafia to whom he pays his rates fills him with outrage.

For consider how the remaining 80 per cent of his rate bill is spent: on the ILEA – to whose schools he would never dream of sending his children if he could help it; on the social services – which, far from confining themselves to natural measures of charitable relief, are dedicated to the task of creating an empire of ungrateful dependants; on the local planning department – with its tyrannical power both to compel work and to prevent it, and with its purely arbitrary relation to any moral or aesthetic standard comprehensible to the ordinary citizen.

All this appears to our ratepayer as a forced redistribution of money that is rightly his. His own encounters with town hall bureaucracy will have convinced him, moreover, that he is no more than the despised victim of the tyrants whose livelihood he provides. When, year after year, the rates rise at twice the level of inflation, to the point where he is compelled to part with more than a month's salary in every year or else face imprisonment, his anger becomes irrepressible. Do not ask whether he is justified; just look at the facts. Unless central government takes radical action, our ratepayer will do what the middle classes do only reluctantly, but with devastating effectiveness: he will organize himself to defy the law. And he will succeed. The result will be a catastrophe for local government, which will be immediately bankrupted, and which will never reemerge from the ensuing chaos in its original form. In order to protect local government, therefore, the national government must at once abolish every part of it that is not absolutely necessary. Sections of local government must be simply eliminated – including most social service, planning, advisory, cultural and paraeducational departments. While this happens Nalgo will of course go on strike. This is itself a good thing, provided that the strike can be made permanent. In order to provide for that possibility, it will be necessary to prepare other arrangements for the control of sanitation and the police, in the hope that employees will eventually emerge who are willing to work in the revised and diminished town halls of the future.

Meanwhile, however, the single greatest cause of the disaster of local government must be removed. I mean the elected councils. Local elections in the United Kingdom suffer from two defects which make the councils morally incompetent in local matters. First, by subjecting themselves to a vote, the councils gain legitimacy for edicts which are tantamount to legislation. Thus, despite their universal incompetence in matters of law, government and administration, the councils issue proclamations which have the force of law. Second, they become the practice ground for aspiring politicians, who stand in the name of the major national parties, and who become subject to the discipline of an informal whip, enacting at the local level fantasies of reform and revolution which they are powerless to impose on the nation as a whole.

If local elections are to be preserved, then it is at least clear that no national party should be allowed to participate in them, and that candidates who run for them should be subsequently debarred from Parliament. Far better, however, to abolish elections altogether, and to return to local government on the medieval model – by the sovereign's command. If attendance at council meetings were a duty, like jury service, imposed upon citizens of sufficient public standing for a limited period and with no prospect of reward, then the result would be precisely what the Conservative Party is seeking. Local government would begin to dwindle at once, and the quantity that would eventually remain would be just sufficient to ensure that the local community, upon which the officers depend for their public standing, flourishes according to its local condition.

Peter Emery

The acceptable face of the 'Homelands'

Today anything that might be considered as praise of the South African Government is dismissed out of hand by the political left and many liberal and ordinary minded people. The theme runs that because apartheid is so wrong, nothing that arises from it could ever be considered reasonable or acceptable. That is why the case for the Republic of Bophuthatswana is so seldom put forward.

Bophuthatswana, under the leadership of Lucas Mangope, opted in 1977 for independence and separate development from South Africa. Under a constitution which includes a bill of rights – some say stronger than the American Bill of Rights – a Democratic National Assembly of 105 MPs was established; 75 elected by direct popular vote, 24 from members of regional authorities and nine presidential nominees. The president is elected by an electoral college composed of the national assembly. Surely, a democratic structure which a number of African nations would like to emulate.

The constitution bans apartheid. There are none of the dreaded "pass laws", and many inherited South African statutes are being changed to rid Bophuthatswana of any racially inclined legislation. Bophuthatswana is the only African state to have appointed its own ombudsman, and has no political detainees.

Bophuthatswana should be considered or treated differently from other "Homelands" because it is financially and agriculturally independent of South Africa, something which is not true of Transkei, Ciskei or Venda. Today 94 per cent of the Bophuthatswana Government's income is self-generated, with the largest slice coming from mining and minerals supplying 60 per cent of the world's platinum. Agriculturally, Bophuthatswana, although at present in the midst of a terrible drought, has considerable ranching and cattle production and for the last two years has been a maize exporter.

Since independence, vast steps have been taken to improve education and health. There are over 110 new schools, with the number of teachers increased by 2,822 or 37 per cent. The president has started technical education in subjects forbidden in South Africa to blacks – telephone engineering, motor mechanics, electrical mechanics, and building or general artisan trades. Recruitment of teachers has been spread to Britain, Israel, Switzerland, Canada and Ghana.

A new university for blacks established in Mmabatho has been inundated with applications from all over South Africa. Thirty-five doctors have recently been recruited in Britain to reinforce the expansion of the country's mainly free health, hospital and clinic service. All of the leading South African police have re- turned to South Africa, and this year an entirely new Bophuthatswana Police College "passed out" its first 50 graduates. These steps are proof of a black people desperately trying to prove their independence, determined to run their own lives with their own government

There are problems. At independence South Africa would not grant Bophuthatswana a single consolid ted land mass. Instead it is made up of seven islands of land. South Africa's promise of "land consolidation" is only slowly coming about.

Two referenda have been held among the white South Africans living in Mafeking a [illegible] in Thaba 'Nchu. Eighty-two per cent in one and 78 per cent in the other voted to leave South Africa and join Bophuthatswana. Since 1977 over 300,000 hectares of land have been transferred from South Africa to Bophuthatswana, and later this year two of the six northern parcels of land will be joined together.

Of course the Homelands policy must be condemned absolutely for giving the South African Government the "right" to uproot and move any black person living in South Africa back to his nominated "Homeland". But only 200,000 Tswana people are so affected, in contrast to the almost 2,000,000 Bophuthatswana people who can live in freedom, not under the heel of the South African police.

A considerable labour force is recruited by South Africa from Bophuthatswana. But a vast amount of cheap labour is also recruited from Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi and even Mozambique. At least in Bophuthatswana's case, it is estimated that of the 1,200,000 people who work in South Africa at least 40 per cent commute there every day, and probably 75 per cent of the rest have a home base in Bophuthatswana, which is not the case for most of the other African countries who supply labour.

President Mangope, violently opposed to apartheid, is struggling for the independence for his people. Their only alternative is to give up their self-government and their freedom, and go back to South Africa and its domination of the blacks. Nor surprisingly this is entirely unacceptable.

Sir Peter Emery is Conservative MP for Honiton.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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TASKS FOR MR TEBBIT

What future role should the Department of Trade and Industry have in the national economy? If some of Mrs Thatcher's more ambitious statements are to be taken at face value, the aim is to make it much smaller than today. Mr Tebbit's new task is, at least in principle, to withdraw government from many activities in which it should never have become involved.

Practice may prove more difficult. In its first term the Government was quite successful in reducing subsidies to British Steel, BL and Rolls-Royce, but this was offset by much increased support to the coal industry. The framework of industrial policy changed relatively little, while several new excuses for the spending of public money – such as high technology and training schemes – emerged. Perhaps most disappointing of all for a government ostensibly committed to free trade, no initiatives were taken to open the domestic market to new import competition. International treaty obligations were honoured, or at least not fudged too blatantly, but that was all.

In view of the continuing debate on the size of the public sector, Mr Tebbit's approach will be watched particularly closely for its expenditure implications. Despite his reputation as the driest of the dry in Cabinet, spending at the Department of Employment rose quite sharply while he was Secretary of State. At first sight he has only a limited budget to cut in his new capacity. In its 1983 Expenditure White Paper the Government envisaged spending at the Department of Industry of £1,148m and at the Department of Trade of £288m. In comparison with a planned figure of £120,000m for all public expenditure, these are modest sums.

In fact, there is considerable scope for curbing spending – and also for bringing reality closer into line with rhetoric than in the Government's first term. Dissatisfaction with both the form and the effectiveness of industrial subsidies has increased in the last few years. Two particularly persuasive criticisms have been directed against official policy.

The first is that state aid to industry has been biased towards investment, instead of being neutral in its impact on the demand for capital and labour. The biggest single item in the Department of Industry's budget is money for regional development grants. They are specifically aimed at encouraging manufacturing investment in the Development Areas. Too often the result has been the construction of highly capital-intensive chemical plants or oil refineries which employ very few people. Little is done to ease the regional employment problem for which the grants were intended to be a solution.

The second is that so many schemes, programmes and projects have been concocted that much of what government does in one branch of policy is cancelled by what it does in another. Regional development grants illustrate the difficulty since they must be covered by taxation, some of which – such as the national insurance surcharge – falls on industry and deters employment. Their net effect in promoting employment in the Development Areas may be quite small. But there are other, more disturbing examples.

Over the years several agencies have been set up to influence the location of investment. Apart from the DTI itself, assistance is given by local authorities, the Scottish Development Agency (and its rivals in Wales and Northern Ireland), the New Town Development Corporations, the English Industrial Estates Corporation and a bevy of other bodies. These organizations frequently compete among themselves to see which can give the biggest hand-out to a potential investor. From the national point of view, this is a totally futile exercise which does nothing except raise taxes and increase the demand for bureaucrats. It deserves to be emphasized again that some of these taxes are paid by industrial companies.

Mr Tebbit can make a useful contribution to the economy's efficiency if he abolishes at least some of these organizations and so eliminates the duplication of function which undoubtedly exists at present. Cooperation with other departments will be necessary since they also are responsible for a certain amount of so-called "industrial promotion". The Department of the Environment finances new towns development and the inner city programme, while the Departments of Trade and Energy are responsible for a miscellany of hand-outs to supposedly worthy causes.

Arguably, the job of rationalizing industrial policy is long-term in nature, although Mr Tebbit will make most progress if he moves at an early stage in the Government's life. Of more immediate concern are the privatization of British Telecom and the request for development funds from British Aerospace. Both issues are complex, but the Government must hold to its principles or lose credibility. In particular, British Aerospace must be asked why it is unable to obtain private sector finance for its share in Airbus Industrie's development expenses.

Mr Tebbit has much to do if industrial policy is to conform more closely to the Government's stated objectives in its second term than in its first. Routine abuse about "monetarist dogma", "Thatcherite ideology" and the like is inevitable, but most of Mr Tebbit's agenda is common sense and should be undertaken – on the grounds of simplicity and economy – by any government. In trade policy there is scope for even more improvement than in industrial policy. It would be difficult to believe, from Britain's timid behaviour at international trade gatherings in the last four years, that its Government understood the meaning of free trade, let alone supported the principle. Mr Tebbit could make his most distinctive contribution if he showed that he wants less, and not more, protection for internationally uncompetitive companies and industries.

RETHINK FOR MR MACHEL

South Africa is incomparably the most dominant military and industrial power south of the Sahara, yet shares that endemic sense of insecurity which seems to afflict all her black neighbours. Their insecurity is the product of economic mismanagement, a long overdue inability to discard the rhetoric and phobias of anti-colonialism, persistently uneasy political systems which are either military dictatorships or else one party states, and a fear of South Africa's constant attempts to destabilize them even further.

South Africa, on the other hand, lives just as uneasily with its power as they do with their lack of it. Yesterday's South African raid into the Mozambique capital of Maputo perfectly illustrates that paradox. Mozambique is no threat to South Africa. If South African society was one tenth as self confident as its troops are, the South African exiles in Maputo would live in peace since their contribution to any potential destablization within South Africa would not be held to justify the sort of military action which occurred yesterday.

South African strategy has been to intimidate her neighbours in Southern Africa. Ostensibly the reason for this intimidation is the presence in those neighbouring countries of representatives of the underground African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa. There is a more subtle strategic purpose, however. The South Africans provide military intimidation with one hand and economic support with the other. Although the drought this year has prevented South Africa exporting food to most of her black neighbours for the first time for many years, the normal pattern of Southern Africa's food economics shows that the black states live off South African munificence, even while they excoriate South African policies.

The policy of military intimidation and economic exploitation has worked in the short term since the threat to the South African government, if and when it comes, will certainly not come in the form of mass armies marching southwards full of Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Zambia contingents. Successful militarily it may have been; politically it has failed.

The effect of this intimidation has been to create a constellation of cowed but resentful states. They will give all moral support they can to the black revolutionary movement in Southern Africa but they will recognize that in the end the black movement will only prevail on the ground in South Africa itself, regardless of what degree of support they could provide from outside. In that sense, therefore, the presence of the ANC leadership outside South Africa adds little to the black potential for achieving change within the country. The South Africans know this. Their hit-and-run raids should be seen more as a continuing exercise in the intimidation of their neighbours than as any serious tactical operation to destroy the ANC.

President Machel of Mozambique is due in London tomorrow. He is a convert of a sort, having seen his country wrecked both by the departure of Portuguese whites after independence and by the Marxist economic policies which he pursued on acquiring power. Economically and militarily his country is a shambles. As usual the Soviet support he has received has done nothing for his economy and has been concentrated on the provision of military assistance.

Judged by results, even that has failed miserably. The anti-Frelimo guerilla movement has gradually advanced southwards so that now it even controls some elements of Maputo province itself. North of the Zambezi Frelimo forces are confined to garrison duties, rather like the Soviet army in Afghanistan. South of the Zambezi the Frelimo effort is concentrating on the security of a narrow strip of land which runs along the rail and pipeline link from Beira to Zimbabwe. Some 5,000 Zimbabwe troops assist in this operation but neither country has been able to prevent frequent acts of sabotage.

Economically the situation is just as dismal. The Portuguese landowners and skilled technicians enabled Mozambique to export a wide variety of crops. The baleful influence of Marxist economics has virtually eliminated Mozambique's exports, with the exception of tea and those products which go straight to Soviet sources to pay for the military assistance. Thus Mozambique has more or less had to abandon imports and suffers a foreign debt of several hundred million dollars into the bargain.

Mr Machel recognizes the mistakes that have been made and, under the cover of the usual rhetoric about African socialism, is gradually retreating from that model. At Frelimo's fourth congress in Maputo this April, the delegates agreed to a new programme of food rationing (in a country originally endowed with the richest of soils) abandoned collectivization and announced a decision to reduce the population of Maputo by nearly two thirds – not that the housing to resettle them, or the transport to transfer them would have been available.

Mr Machel is visiting France and Portugal as well as Britain and he hopes for some help out of his difficulties. He should certainly be encouraged to continue the conversion; he did after all play a significant part in persuading Mr Mugabe to embrace the Lancaster House agreement and to adopt a policy of reconciliation with the whites which was quite an achievement after the bitterness of Rhodesia's civil war.

He deserves cautious encouragement; but Western assistance must be modest so long as Mozambique suffers the blight of a Soviet-inspired military and economic system. It has taken Mr Machel eight years to recognize the failure of policies which have been evidently inadequate to any perceptive visitor to Maputo. Moreover, even allowing for the insurrection which threatens his regime, there are still enough incidents of arbitary detention to serve as reminders that, for all its fine words, Frelimo is a dictator ship.

Base metal

From Lord Walsingham

Sir, Now that the cuckoo is no longer heard and the Conservatives safely returned to power I seek your aid in investigating a revolution in the bureaucracy.

I refer to the overdue reform of the mischievous stapling practice almost universally indulged by business, great and small, so that I get clutches of paper through the post with – neatly placed in the corner – a metal obstacle to punching for filing. Stationery firms even sell a pair of claws with thumb grips for undoing the mischief.

Think, Sir, what would be the effects, on a national scale, if the idea were to take root and gain ground that the staple should be put in an inch from the top of the page. Productivity would soar, frayed tempers would be recomposed, and a powerful blow would be struck for the view that mankind, if not perfectible is at least tractable in the long run – a view which, as we approach 1984, is otherwise without much obvious warrant.

Yours truly,
WALSINGHAM,
Merton Estate Office, Merton,
Near Watton,
Thetford,
Norfolk.
October 12.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Overlooking needs of inner cities

From Mr Illtyd Harrington

Sir, I know that many of us with some length of service in local government will welcome the tone and content of your leading article, 'No, minister" (October 8).

It seems to me that there are proposals in the White Paper which are unreal and particularly insensitive to the needs of inner cities.

How on earth can overburdened ratepayers and under-capitalized boroughs take on the enormity of capital debt? At the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' annual meeting Patrick Jenkin was less than his usual frank self on the question of the heavy liability – as well as the benefits – which the City bears for London's £2,500bn historical capital debt and the ongoing cost of services.

Statements in the White Paper that London equalization will be increased to ensure that the Cities of London and Westminster still contribute are far too loose. Decisions on that equalization will be made annually at the favour of Government and, no doubt, only made to those authorities fully complying whith central Government policy.

How, in London, is a desperately needed housing strategy to be funded and organized? There are no indications of alternative sources of local government finance. I wonder at the nerve of the White Paper authors, some of whom I have watched from my seat on the Government's local government finance consultative committee for over a decade. My conclusion is that the incredible and erratic manipulation of the rate support grant, its incomprehensible formula and a wilful ignoring of social need and urban renewal over a long period will be compounded by the grotesque and incipient Stalinistic proposals of the White Paper.

The proposals eat at the roots of strong local government and are contemptuous of the majority of local authorities which are subject to stringent financial discipline. They can only increase costs, probably reduce efficiency and give credibility to the odious dictum that "the man in Whitehall knows best".

Yours sincerely,
ILLTYD HARRINGTON,
Deputy Leader,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
October 10.

American benefit from 'Soviet threat'

From Mr Michael Cox

Sir, Enoch Powell's scepticism (report, October 8) about the Soviet threat is entirely justified. Your editorial attack on him simply missed the obvious point he was making.

Why, he was asking, does the United States cling tenaciously to a particularly demonic view of Soviet foreign policy when the facts do not support it? That is the problem. Nobody would deny the clash of interests which exists between America and Russia. Nor could one deny that in its own hamfisted and inefficient way the Soviet Union has tried to challenge Western interests.

This, however, does not make the USSR expansionary as such, and, judging by the outcome, not much of a threat either. A "superpower" which cannot even control its own sphere of interest, and has nothing of great worth which anybody wants to buy, can hardly be considered a menace. Yet America has persisted in portraying the USSR in precisely such a way. The question is why?

The simple answer is that it has served American purposes. In historical terms the United States has furthered its own global interests by portraying the USSR as a major threat. This presentation of reality has been particularly functional for America since 1947. It has mobilized support and neutralized opposition at home to American policies abroad, destroyed domestic isolationism and, of course, reinforced the dependency of the non-capitalist world upon American power.

In his memoirs Acheson admitted the threat as a polemical device. Dulles even believed that western civilization required an external threat in order to prevent internal decay. Kennan, the so-called author of the cold war, spent most of it contesting the new orthodoxy about the Soviet threat.

The fact remains that Western intelligence understood only too well the limits of Soviet power and influence in the cold war. The West thus conducted the cold war in the sure knowledge that Russia was weak, uncompetitive economically as well as politically, and already overextended in eastern Europe. If Russia had moved west – a possibility which was ruled out – it would undoubtedly have set off a series of collisions within the Soviet block which could only have led to its disintegration.

Thus, far from threatening the West the USSR has actually helped it. America in particular has much to thank Russia for. Soviet presence in eastern and central Europe, moreover, has kept Germany weak and divided. If Soviet power disappeared Germany would be reunited and America would then face a genuine threat in Europe.

Finally, who can deny the fact that "socialism" in the USSR has been the best case against it elsewhere. The Soviet economy is and remains the most persuasive argument in favour of the market since Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.

As Brzezinski pointed out in 1970, Stalinism has been, and I use his words, "a blessing in disguise". Perhaps Powell understands the point even if *The Times* does not and Mrs Thatcher cannot.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL COX,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
Northern Ireland.
October 10.

Value of village post offices

From Dr H. R. Vickers

Sir, I have just received a circular letter from the DHSS which has been sent, presumably at great cost, to all widows and pensioners inviting them to have their pensions paid directly into a bank account.

Most widows, pensioners and those receiving family allowances living in villages find it very convenient to draw their entitlement weekly at the village post office. These sub-post offices are often the only remaining village shop and it is the post office component which enables them to survive in the competitive world of the supermarket.

The income they receive from the post office is determined by the numbers of items of service and if these are materially reduced by them not paying pensions, etc, many will be forced to close. Pensioners and young mothers without cars or adequate public transport living in villages will then be in great difficulty.

One argument used in favour of the new system is that the post office would not need to have such a large amount of cash readily available, but this is fallacious since ready money is required for the Savings Bank transactions, which presumably will continue.

One feels that this idea has been introduced by a team of active car-owning civil servants living and working near central banks without any thought of the difficulties they are imposing on the young mothers and aged living in villages. The Government should remember that many of their supporters at election time live in the shires.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. VICKERS,
The Old Smithy,
Little Milton,
Oxford.
October 13.

Civil Service morale

From the General Secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants

Sir, Your leader (October 10, "The banners of bureaucracy") concludes that the most important prerequisite for achieving the efficient and effective Civil Service we would all wish to see is "the motivation of officials at every level, whether by a desire for public approval, a wish to do a good job, a sense of public duty or incentives in the form of improved pay and promotion".

The plain fact, however, is that on each of these points the present Administration has failed. The Government's open antagonism to public sector employment has been the prime contributor to the hostility now attaching to employment in the Civil Service. In addition to this lowering of motivation and morale, recent reports have shown the growing reluctance of the more able to join the Civil Service.

The unilateral breach of the Civil Service pay agreement in 1981 and subsequent pay settlements well below those in comparable employments have destroyed pay as a motivator. The imposition of an arbitrary manpower target for April, 1984, has meant a collapse of promotion opportunities as well as untold damage to services.

The threatened imposition of another 30,000 staff cuts by 1988 – "crude external compulsion", according to your leader – would further compound the promotion crisis, where young staff of perhaps 30 years of age see their careers virtually at an end.

The consolidation of Rayner in the financial management initiative, described in the White Paper published a fortnight ago, will prove no panacea. Devolution of responsibility for cost-cutting to middle management and to local office level will mean increasingly uneven and inequitable levels of public service across the country.

MPs and select committees will find it even harder to discover how well Government policies are being implemented at the sharp end of the Civil Service, as departments increasingly lose control over the detailed implementation of cost-cutting measures.

It is essential to cut through the Government's rhetoric about the achievement of a more modern, better managed, more efficient Civil Service. The hard fact is that staff cuts have led to a collapsing benefits service, increased tax and VAT fraud and evasion, reduced customs control and massive drug smuggling.

For the slimline Civil Service that remains, depressed pay, promotion blockages and public vilification have reduced morale and motivation to the lowest level this century.

Yours sincerely,
GERRY GILLMAN,
General Secretary,
Society of Civil and Public Servants,
124/130 Southwark Street, SE1.
October 11.

One nation

From Sir John Rodgers

Sir, May I, as a founder member of the One Nation Group and its first president, heartily support the plea of Mr Peter Walker and others that the Government should take steps to ensure that we do not slip back into the division of our society into two nations – the haves and the have nots?

Now is the time for the Tories to show that they are striving to introduce measures which demonstrate our understanding and compassion and our determination to take active steps to ensure that our society is integrated into one nation

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RODGERS,
72 Berkeley House,
Hay Hill, W1.

Kenyan prisoner

From Ms M. Martin-Jones and others

Sir, There is increasing concern here in Britain and elsewhere about the case of Al Amin Mazrui, a young Kenyan linguist and playwright who was arrested by the Kenyan authorities on June 7, 1982. He is one of several academics who were detained prior to the closure of the university last year. They are still being held without charge or trial and neither friends nor family have been able to see them for over a year.

Al Amin Mazrui was lecturer in linguistics at Kenyatta University College up to the time of his arrest in 1982. He is also well known as the author of a play in Swahili entitled *A Cry for Justice* about the struggle for independence in Kenya. Excerpts from his play were translated in the August issue of *Index on Censorship* 1983.

Mazrui is considered to be a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International. What makes his continued detention particularly distressing is the fact that he suffers from severe asthma: a condition that can only be aggravated by the rigours of detention.

Several appeals have been sent to the Kenyan authorities from linguists in Britain, the USA, Africa and elsewhere. They have gone unheeded. The York Creole Conference is an international gathering of linguists. As participants in this conference we call for the immediate release of Al Amin Mazrui. His continued detention cannot be justified under international law.

According to article 9 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile". Al Amin Mazrui's state of health makes his case particularly urgent: we fear that his life may be in danger.

GERTRUD BUSCHER, (University of Hull),
ROBERT LEPAGE (University of York),
PETER MUHLHAUSLER (Linacre College, Oxford),
SUZANNE ROMAINE (University of Birmingham),
JEAN AITCHISON (London School of Economics),
JEAN MICHEL CHARPENTIER (National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris),
MARGARET DEUCHAR (University of Sussex),
KEAN GIBSON (University of the West Indies),
TORE JANSON (University of Stockholm),
FREDERICK JONES (University of Sierra Leone),
MARILYN MARTIN-JONES (University of Lancaster),

As from: University of Lancaster,
Department of Linguistics and Modern English Language,
Bailrigg,
Lancaster.
September 26.

Polytechnic courses

From Dr Ted Hope

Sir, As retiring chairman of the largest university validating body in the country (we have about 4,700 collegiate students reading for Leeds degrees and other awards), may I ask a question about David Walker's article last Wednesday (October 5) entitled "Polytechnic courses attacked"? It is this: What would have been the effect if the poly in question had been validated by a university rather than the Council for National Academic Awards?

University moderators and subject panels know personally the institutions they validate. They assess continously and can react quickly both to shortcomings and new aspirations. Universities are in business to create and impose academic standards; they do so rigorously, by direct comparison – and in any case they have no desire to sell their own courses short by giving their cherished degrees for inferior work.

A "mixed economy" in validation has its advantages, as elsewhere. Most of all, it offers a channel for co-operation across "binary" and other lines which, in the opinion of many (including the late Lord Boyle), ought perhaps never to have been drawn. Polytechnics and advisory bodies please note.

Yours etc,
TED HOPE,
Department of French,
University of Leeds,
Leeds,
October 8.

Students' future

From Professor F. G. T. Holliday

Sir, Mr Rhodes-James appears (October 11) to misunderstand one of the purposes of research work in universities. Without it we would teach only facts and understandings gained by others doing research.

Of course much teaching is based on second-hand information, but no university worthy of the name would be content if that was all that its staff could teach, nor should its students and their parents.

Yours faithfully,
F. G. T. HOLLIDAY,
Vice-Chancellor and Warden,
University of Durham,
Old Shire Hall,
Durham.
October 11.

Miss Keays's car

From the Editor of the Daily Mirror

Sir, I know it has been some years since Bernard Levin left Grubb Street and took up his present residence at Pooh Corner, but surely some of his old craft has been retained.

Since the Parkinson story broke, the *Daily Mirror* has been accused of suppression by *The Guardian* and *The Sunday Times* and of harassment by *The Observer*. Now Mr Levin states (October 17) that *Mirror* reporters rammed Miss Keays's car. In my opinion (and in the opinion of every other member of the *Daily Mirror* staff) anyone criminally insane enough to deliberately ram a car driven by a pregnant woman should be sent to jail.

But even if this were considered reasonable behaviour in the Fleet Street of Bernard Levin's imagination, it would not make economic sense. Motor cars are valuable pieces of office equipment. That's why we don't chuck our typewriters at people. Even Mr Levin.

Yours faithfully,
M. MOLLOY, Editor,
Daily Mirror,
Mirror Group Newspapers Limited,
Holborn Circus, EC1.
October 17.

Catholic doctrine

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Catholic social doctrine, set out in the encyclicals of successive popes, and the deprecation by the present one of political activity by priests, has been ignored by Roger Scruton's assailants.

Our Lord's indifference to politics made him such a disappointment. Neither he nor his disciples seem to have concerned themselves with Rome's "Vietnam" on the Parthian frontier or its "colonialist" oppression of a socially unjust Palestine.

His kingdom, revolution, liberation were not of this world – which did not mean that Caesars, centurions, laymen had not their civic duty to do. Christianity is both "vertical" and "horizontal": the Church of the Incarnate has a foot in both worlds and a moral law above every ideology.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.

Victorian values

From Dr John Shannon

Sir, Perhaps I may offer some hope (and perhaps encouragement) to Mr Hartwell who wrote to you (October 14) expressing his concern at the loss of another brick industrial chimney.

In York we have a good example of an early Victorian industrial brick chimney which, interestingly enough, still bears the camouflage put on it during the last war (a feature in itself of more than passing historical interest).

The chimney was, in June of this year, listed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as a building of special architectural and historical interest (grade II). It is indeed a good example of industrial archaeology which now worthily joins the other 1,200 listed buildings in York and the Secretary of State is to be congratulated on the breadth of vision which prompted him to include it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SHANNON, Chairm
York Civic Trust,
18 St Saviourgate,
York.
October 14.

Sail training ships

From Mr C. R. Rudd

Sir, Mr Strahan Soames, in his letter of October 8, glories in the "theatre" of the America's Cup and the fast-found pleasures of dinghy racing. Admirable! But what of those "dull sail training ships" he refers to, where, he must imagine, "character" is rammed down unwilling gullets with the blunt end of a belaying pin?

I throw out a challenge to your correspondent: let him join us as part of the crew of the good ship Soren Larsen next year and learn first-hand what "tall ship" life is all about. We guarantee a change of heart in this land-hugging dinghy enthusiast and an enlarging of his horizons – especially if he will volunteer to go aloft!

The invigorating life aboard a square-rigger, with its day and night watch-keeping and tricks on the helm and on lookout, its continual teamwork in sail handling, and that special companionship bred of the sea and the sharing together of its pleasures and discomforts – all seem to blend naturally to form the high morale characteristic of sail ship crews.

The sail training scene involves ships reminiscent of the finest era of sail, tall, powerful, elegant, and crews both adventurous and hard-working that are willing to take a risk and to face the levelling effect of life at sea and afterwards to bear away that extra bit of of knowledge about the elements, human relationships and themselves.

The Jubilee Sailing Trust, whose chartered vessel, the brigantine Soren Larson of *Onedin Line* fame, was awarded the 1983 Tall Ships Race's most coveted trophy, the Cutty Sark Bell, operates with crews of all ages, 50 per cent of whom on each voyage are physically handicapped. Imagine what "tall ship" life means to our crews.

The day the sentiments expressed in John Masefield's "Sea Fever" no longer stir the hearts of sailors will be the day when blood ceases to be saline.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER RUDD,
Founder and Secretary,
Jubilee Sailing Trust,
Cherry Cottage,
Queens Road,
Crowborough,
East Sussex.
October 16.

Unkindest cut

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, When I was Vicar of St George's, Camberwell, the local "Co-op" in St George's Way, SE15, proclaimed to passers by: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd: Butchery: Self-service.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES, Director,
Christian Action,
11 Denny Crescent,
Kennington, SE11.
October 8.

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess A ndra will be present at the 156th festival dinner of the Printers' Charitable Corporation at Grosvenor House on November 23.

A memorial service for Major-General Ronald Edward Coaker will be held at Kegworth Parish Church, on Friday, October 28, at 11.30am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. R. N. Clarkson and Miss E. C. Raikes

The engagement is announced between Nigel, eldest son of Commander and Mrs Robert Clarkson, of Crudwell House, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and Emma, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Raikes, of The Ridge, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.

Mr N. J. Giles and Miss C. A. Broughton

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs James Giles, of Bashley Croft, New Milton, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Broughton, "Fetlocks", Ringwood, Hampshire.

Mr W. J. O'Meara and Miss J. F. Graham

The engagement is announced between William James, elder son of the late Mr W. O'Meara, and Mrs M. O'Meara, of Waterford, Ireland, and Janet Frances, daughter of the late Mrs Patricia Graham, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr M. P. Newbigin and Miss D. L. F. Golden

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Newbigin, of Bath, and Deborah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Lewis Golden, of Wisborough Green, West Sussex.

Mr A. H. H. Platt and Miss N. H. Mann

The engagement is announced between Humphrey, younger son of Commander and Mrs E. H. W. Platt, of Pinkney's Green, and Nicola, younger daughter of Major J. H. Mann, of Craigweil, and the late Mrs Mann.

Mr G. W. Wright and Miss J. A. Goodwin

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter G. Wright, of Leeds, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Harry T. H. Goodwin, of Orpington, Kent.

Mr O. A. W. Lodge and Miss L. Halford-Thompson

The engagement is announced between Oliver Arthur Wynlayne, son of Mr and Mrs Oliver Lodge, of Southridge House, Hindon, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Lulu, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Halford-Thompson, of Manor Lodge, Longworth, Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. T. Molan and Miss A. M. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Mrs J. A. Molan, of Mollington, Oxfordshire, and the late Mr W. Molan, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Robinson, of Aldershot, Hampshire.

Mr E. A. W. Tulloch and Miss C. G. E. Dickson

The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Tulloch, of Gillesbie, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, and Catherine, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs Seton Dickson, of Field House, Symington, Ayrshire.

Mr D. K. Wood and Miss C. M. Glenny

The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the Rev Keith and Mrs Wood, of The Rectory, Grasmere, and Celia, elder daughter of the Rev William and Mrs Glenny, of St Andrew's Vicarage, Chelmsford.

Marriages

Mr P. H. L. Kent and Miss C. A. Icely

The marriage took place on October 15 at St Mary's church, Lymm, of Mr Peter Lionel Horace Kent, only son of Mr and Mrs L. H. F. Kent, of Timperley, Cheshire, and Miss Catherine Agnes Icely, only daughter of the Rev L. V. and Mrs Icely, of Runcorn, Cheshire.

Mr I. D. Sharp and Miss P. M. McSweeney

The marriage took place on October 17 in Hongkong between Mr Ian Sharpe, of London, and Miss Pauline McSweeney, of Australia.

Memorial service

Mr U. Lambert

A memorial service for Mr Uvedale Henry Hoare Lambert was held in Southwark Cathedral yesterday. The Bishop of Southwark officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Woolwich. Canon Michael McLean read the lesson and an address was given by the Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood. Among those present were:

Mrs Lambert (widow), Mr and Mrs Stephen Lambert (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Timothy Coad (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Sophia Lambert (daughter), Mr and Mrs Gerard Hoare, Mrs C E Lambert, Miss Mary Lambert, Mrs Ruth Hobhouse, Mr Roger Lambert, Mr Henry Lambert, Mr John Lambert, Miss Avice Hoare, Mrs John Hoare, Mrs Kenneth Hoare, Mrs Richie.

Lord and Lady Reigate, Sir Derek and Lady Greenaway, Lady Clarke, Lady Benson, Sir John Prideaux, Major-General and Mrs M S Hancock, the Provost of Southwark, the Archdeacon of Wandsworth, the Archdeacon of Kingston-upon-Thames, Mr Raymond Porter, Mr and Mrs J More-Molyneux, Mr Edmund Howard, the Ven Gordon and Mrs Davies.

Mr Patrick McLaughlin, Canon M J Baddeley (principal, Southwark Ordination Course), the Rev John Harvey (representing Whittington College) and Mrs Harvey, the Rev J M Courtenay (representing St Mary's, Oxted), Mr Fred Burrell (representing Southwark Readers), Mr Eric Wood (representing Surrey Archeological Society), the Rev Clive Andrews (representing the Diocesan Youth and Children's Council) with Miss Margaret Turk, Mr Kenneth Crook (representing St Marylebone Grammar School), Mr John M Norsworthy (chairman, Diocesan Training Centre, Wychcroft), Mr R C Lewis (secretary of the Hale Trust), Sister Joan Irene (dean of women's ministry, Diocese of Southwark), Mr Robert Trotman (representing Bletchingley Parish Council), Canon Eric James (director, Christian Action), Mr John Morton (also representing Chandler, Hargreaves, Whittall and Company), Mr Patrick W M Ramsay (representing Knight, Frank and Rutley), Mr A S Gaseles (chairman, West Kent Hunt), Mr Ivar Forster and Mrs Denzil Batchelor.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Robert Morris, aged 43, divisional education officer for Lewisham with the Inner London Education Authority, to be education officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Professor John Newsom-Davis, chairman of the Medical Research Council's neurosciences board, **Professor Peter Morris**, Nuffield Professor of Surgery at Oxford University, and **Dr Timothy Carter**, director of medical services in the Health and Safety Executive, to be members of the Medical Research Council in succession to Professor R. C. Cawley, Professor W. B. Jennett and Dr K. P. Duncan.

Legal

Mr H. John Bailey to be Joint County Court Registrar and District Registrar of the High Court in the Leeds group of courts, from October 31.

Mr Registrar J. E. Harrison has transferred to the Huddersfield group of courts in place of Mr Registrar T. M. Lamb, who has transferred to the Halifax group. **Mr Registrar Hebbert** has transferred from Halifax to the Gloucester group of courts in place of Mr Registrar Adams, who has retired.

Borough's honour: Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker of the House of Commons, with Croydon's old town hall in the background. He was yesterday made a freeman of the London borough of Croydon, which celebrates its centenary this year. Mr Weatherill is MP for Croydon North-east

Luncheons

High Sheriff of Surrey

The High Sheriff of Surrey and Lady Cubitt entertained judges of the South-east Circuit and their wives at luncheon yesterday at Surrey County Hall to mark the opening of the Crown Court at Kingston upon Thames. Other guests included;

The Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell, the Bishop of Dorking and Mrs Evans the Mayor and Mayoress of Kingston, the Chairman of Surrey County Council and Mrs Whitfield and the High Sheriffs of Greater London, Buckinghamshire, Essex and Kent

TT Riders Association

Mr Arthur Wheeler presided at the annual luncheon of the TT Riders Association held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr Nicholas Harris, Mr Norman Scott, founder of the association, and Mr Stanley Woods were the guests of honour.

Dinners

Sion College

The Lord Mayor was present at the Sion College past presidents' dinner given by the President of the college, the Rev F. P. Coleman, and the court of governors. The president, the Lord Mayor, the Rev William Atkins and Mr Christopher Rivington were the speakers. The guests included:

Mr Justice Leonard, the Vice-Chancellor of the City University, the Masters of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Painter-Stainers' and Parish Clerks' Companies and the President of the City Livery Club

Launderers' Company

The Launderers' Company held a livery dinner at Launderers' Hall last night. The Maaster, Mr Stuart Laurie-Walker, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr Jack Pennell, Mr Roy Le Poidevin and Mr Richard L. Seaman. The speakers were the Master, Marshal of the RAF Lord Cameron of Balhousie, the Bishop of Norwich and Mr W. H. Davidson.

Somerset Lieutenancy

The Deputy Lieutenants of the Old County of Somerset dined at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, Somerset, last night. The Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. F. Luttrell, was in the chair and the guest was Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle.

Assurance Medical Society

After a scientific meeting of the Assurance Medical Society at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, a dinner was held on Friday, October 14, at Hopetoun House with the president, Dr F. Clifford Rose as Chairman. The speakers included the Marquess of Linlithgow, Professor R. Girdwood, President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Dr R. F. Robertson, President of the British Medical Association.

Receptions

Champagne Veuve Clicquot

Countess de Vogüé held a reception on Thursday at the Institute of Directors on the tenth anniversary of the Veuve Clicquot Award Business Woman of the Year. The guests were welcomed by Mr John Clevely.

Chester and District Chamber of Trade

The Duke of Westminster, patron, of the Chester and District Chamber of Trade, and the Duchess of Westminster, were hosts yesterday evening at a reception given by the chamber at Eaton Hall, Chester. The guests were received by Mr Tony Claude Crimes, president, and Mrs Crimes.

Service dinner

The King's Division

The Colonels of Regiments of The King's Division dined out their Colonel Commandant, Major-General P. A. Downward, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, last night. Lieutenant-General C. R. Huxtable presided.

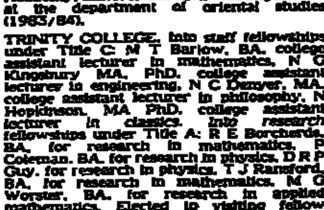
Bridge trial

The first of three English Bridge Union trials to determine the English team in the home countries international in the new year was held at Birmingham over the weekend (a Bridge Correspondent writes). The leading five pairs will join those exempted in the second trial on October 29 and 30, also to be held at Birmingham. Results:

1, R J Fleet, R Smolski (London) 194; 2, R Churney, A E Reveley (North-west) 184; 3, R Winter, A Eastwood (Nottinghamshire) 170; 4, M Hoffman, D Shek (London) 161; 5, M Allen, R Bryant (Warwickshire) 164.

Dyers Company

Mr C. H. Christie has been elected Prime Warden of the Dyers' Company and Mr D. J. H. Keefe Renter Warden.



University news

Cambridge

The following have been elected to fellowships at Wolfson College from October 1:

Official fellows under Title C: Dr N E Wiseman, university lecturer in computing; Dr W F Blakemore, university lecturer in clinical veterinary medicine; Dr B C J Moore, university lecturer in experimental psychology; and Dr Joan Whitehead, university lecturer in education.

Research fellows under Title D: I G A de W. Gaskell, Speelman Fellow in Dutch and Flemish art; and Dr J Edwards, Rolls-Royce Fellow in Engineering.

Visiting fellows under Title F: Professor A C Aman, professor of law, Cornell Law School (1983/84); Professor B H Baldeer, director, Zola Research Program, University of Toronto (Michaelmas Term, 1983); Professor M Hall, professor of ophthalmology, University of California, Los Angeles (Michaelmas and Lent 1983/84); Dr J F Harper, reader in mathematics, Victoria University of Wellington (July to January 1983/84); Professor H F Maassab, professor of epidemiology, University of Michigan (August to January 1983/84); and Dr M Moizuddin, director of the Iqbal Academy, Lahore, and Iqbal Visiting Fellow at the department of oriental studies (1983/84).

TRINITY COLLEGE. Into staff fellowships under Title C: M T Barlow, BA, college assistant lecturer in mathematics, N G Kingsbury MA, PhD, college assistant lecturer in engineering, N C Denyer, MA, college assistant lecturer in philosophy, N Hopkinson, MA PhD, college assistant lecturer in classics. Into research fellowships under Title A: R E Borcherds, BA, for research in mathematics, P Coleman, BA, for research in physics, D R P Guy, for research in physics, T J Ransford, BA, for research in mathematics, M G Worster, BA, for research in applied mathematics. Elected to visiting fellow commoners 1983/84: Professor H Yamanouchi, associate professor of English, University of Tokyo, Professor T G Youdan, associate professor in faculty of law, University of Western Ontario, Professor S Goldstein, professor of law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dr D F Bagster, chemical engineer, University of Sydney, Professor J Acrivos, physics, San José State University, Professor P K Newman, economics, John Hopkins University, Professor M Ronikier, author and translator, Krakow.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE. Into official fellowships for three years from October 1, 1983: R C Steedman, BSc, MPhil, engineering, and P Tyler, BA, MSc, economics. Reelected into research fellowship for one year from October 1, S Bose, PhD, BA (Calcutta).

Bath

Appointments as lecturers:

Dr S J Charlton, engineering; Dr T C Gallagher, chemistry; Dr B E Hayden, chemistry; Dr M R J Gibbs, physics; and R D B Velleman, humanities and social sciences.

Grants

Science and Engineering Research Council: £41,626 to Professor J R Quayle for research into competitive growth of methylotrophs in mixed culture; £44,544 to Professor W J Thomas for research into separation of methane-carbon dioxide mixtures by adsorption; £46,446 to Dr D Graham and Dr J R Woodwark for research into automated assembly and inspection of versatile fixtures.

Home Office: £48,740 to Dr R J Holbeche for data transmission trials.

Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd: £43,449 to Dr B Bollon and Mr A J Prescott to fund the GEC/Marconi Fellowship for curriculum development work.

Medical Research Council: £89,321 to Dr D J G Davies and Dr S H Moss for research into the action of human skin fibroblasts of ultraviolet radiation of wavelengths present in environmental sunlight.

Science report

Ultra-violet look at black hole

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The idea of objects in space with gravitational fields so strong that even light cannot escape from their surface – the so-called black holes of the universe – has fascinated astronomers for more than a decade.

As black holes cannot be seen directly, their presence is detected by the effect they have on the behaviour of clouds of dust and gas that can be observed by telescopes.

There is, therefore, a flurry of excitement over the latest recordings received from the international ultra-violet Explorer satellite. It carries a 45cm telescope for studying the ultra-violet radiation emitted by stars and galaxies before the radiation is absorbed in the atmosphere, preventing it from reaching ground-base observers.

The new findings provide one of the most direct pieces of evidence about the nature of black holes.

The astronomy satellite which made the measurements is a joint project of the United Kingdom, the United States and th European Space Agency. It has been surveying a galaxy catalogued as NGC 4151, which lies 50 million light years away, relatively near to the solar system in astronomical terms.

The investigation has been made for a group working with Dr Michael Penston, of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, at Herstmonceux in East Sussex.

NGC 4151 is the nearest bright example of a type of star system known as a Seyfert Galaxy, named after the American astronomer Carl Seyfert, who first studied them in the 1940s; like the other Seyferts NGC 4151 is a spiral galaxy similar to the Milky Way. But it has a very small, extremely brilliant shining core which shows signs of huge clouds of gas moving around at extremely high speeds.

Analysis by Dr Penston's group shows that the quasar-like core contains a black hole weighing as much as 50 to 100 million Suns. Most of the ultra-violet radiation, from which this observation is drawn, comes from the galaxy's "powerhouse" provided by the black hole and the surrounding gas clouds.

Their analyses showed that there are three types of clouds lit up by the radiation from the core. But there is a lag in the time it takes for radiation to get from the core to the clouds, and that delay provides the astronomers with a new way of studying the structure of clouds near a quasar core.

It turns out from looking at the delay times that the three kinds of cloud lie at different distances from the core. Moreover, the three kinds of cloud are also moving at different speeds.

But an application of the law of gravity to each type of cloud shows that their movement is under the influence of a massive central body that must be equivalent to between 50 and 100 solar masses. The only object which can be so massive and yet small enough to fit the circumstance is a black hole.

The ultra-violet radiation, therefore, provides another, yet independent piece of support for the black hole theory.

As the gas whirls in towards the hole, but before it reaches the highly energetic region at its boundary it should form a disc of hot gas at a temperature of 30,000 degrees Kelvin.

Gas at that temperature emits a particular spectrum of ultra-violet radiation, and that does show up in the satellite measurements.

Latest wills

Residue left to British Museum

Sir John Mansfield Addis, of Frant, East Sussex, Ambassador to China, 1972-74 and a member of the Victoria and Albert Museum Advisory Council, left estate valued at £912,391 net. After personal bequests he left part of his furniture and art collection to the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Art Collections Fund, and the residue to the British Museum.

Mr Walter Frank Gardner, of Eastbourne, director of Prudential Assurance, 1965-69 left £82,045 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Ryder-Runton, Mr Stanley, of Ilkley £277,256

Wills, Mr Edward Infield, of Rottingdean, company director £530,251

Cook, Mr William John, of Great Barton, Suffolk £374,049

Davis, Mr David, of Bayswater, London £266,498

Hammond, Mrs Joan, of Sunderland £235,366

Haskins, Mr Lloyd Clifford, of Emsworth, Hampshire £225,714

Correction

The name of Miss Monica Lambrou was printed wrongly in the Bar examination results on October 14.

Birthdays today

Sir Marcus Kimball, 55; Miss Melina Mercouri, 58; Miss Martina Navratilova, 27; Sir Joseph Pope, 69; Lord Shinwell, CH, 99; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry, 57; M Pierre Trudeau, 64; Dame Janet Vaughan, 84; Major-General J. C. Walkey, 80; Vice-Admiral Sir James Willis, 60.

Lecture

Royal Astronomical Society

The 1983 Harold Jeffreys Lecture was delivered at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London on Friday. Professor J. A. Jacobs, of Cambridge University, spoke on "Reversals of the Earth's magnetic field".

Bishop appointed

The Right Rev James Hannigan, Aged 55, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Menevia, which takes in the counties of Gwynedd, Clwyd, Dyfed and Powys. He succeeds the Most Rev John Aloysius Ward, now Archbishop of Cardiff.

Lady Donaldson GBE

Alderman Lady Donaldson, who will become the first woman Lord Mayor of London on November 11, has been appointed a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

OBITUARY

RAYMOND ARON

Eminent French philosopher

Raymond Aron, the French philosopher, teacher, sociologist and political commentator died yesterday at the age of 78. His death removes from the French intellectual scene one of the most perceptive, humane and *intelligent of great maîtres à penser* to come to the fore in the years immediately following the Second World War.

While of comparable intellectual stature to Sartre, Merleau-Ponty, Lévi-Strauss, or Foucault, he nevertheless stood apart and perhaps above them by two qualities: the unfailing clarity of his thinking and his prose style; his unrivalled skill in defending as well as analysing the secular, pluralistic, democratic, industrial society which he identified as the only one able to give both him and his opponents the freedom to think and write as they chose.

He was born in Paris on March 14, 1905, the son of the distinguished jurist Gustave Aron and of his wife Suzanne, née Lévy. Though of Jewish descent on his father's as well as his mother's side, he abandoned all formal religious practices in his late teens. Yet he never ceased to identify himself with the Jewish nation, and once remarked that he could never see himself, after what happened at Auschwitz, as anything but a survivor. And when, in 1967, de Gaulle made his famous remark about the Jews as "un peuple fier, dominateur et sûr de lui", and adopted an attitude of barely disguised hostility to the State of Israel, Aron published one of his most deeply felt and perceptive books, *De Gaulle, Israël et les Juifs*, pointing out the drawbacks of his policy.

After studies at the Lycée de Versailles and the Lycée Condorcet, Aron went to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, where he was in the same year as Jean-Paul Sartre and Paul Nizan. The fierce ideological discussions, in which Sartre was led to make his famous protest against what he saw as Aron's excessive reasonableness ("Mon petit camarade, pourquoi as-tu si peur de déconner?") continued after Aron had succeeded at the *Agrégation de Philosophie*, in 1930, and met up again with Sartre on being appointed, in 1931, *lecteur* at the Maison Française in Berlin. He was there for the coming to power of Hitler, before working – again like Sartre – as *professeur* at the Lycée in Le Havre. But Aron was already destined for a distinguished academic career, and moved on to be *maître de conférences* at the University of Toulouse.

In 1938, he published the first of his many studies of German philosophical thinking, his *Introduction à la philosophie de l'histoire*, thus beginning the critical analysis of Hegel and Marx which was to be such a notable feature of his thinking in the nineteen-forties.

At the fall of France, in 1940, he was one of the first to join de Gaulle in London. Instead of being allowed to follow his initial ambition to fight, he was given the task of editing *La France Libre*, which he did from 1940 to 1944. He continued work as a journalist after the Liberation, first on *Combat* with Albert Camus, and subsequently with the more conservative *Figaro*. This move, in 1947, coincided with his brief membership of de Gaulle's Rassemblement du Peuple Français, and in the intellectual climate of the cold war, any commitment which Aron may have had to socialism became further overlaid by the need to denounce what he and others saw as the total perversion of its original ideals in the tyranny of Stalinist Communism.

He once said that he ceased to be a socialist once he began to study economics, and books like *L'Opium des intellectuels* (1954) were major intellectual events in the defence of the open society against the dangers inherent in the tendency of left-wing intellectuals to accept the "necessary distortions" of Stalinism as steps in the dialectical process destined to bring about the eventual triumph of the classless society.

Aron was a man of quite formidable industry. In addition to his regular articles in *Le Figaro* which he continued writing to the end of his life, and his monumental *Paix et Guerre entre les nations* (1962; 862 pages), he also fulfilled all the demands of a number of academic posts. From 1945 to 1972, he taught at the Institut d'études politiques, and from 1956 to 1968 was Professor of Sociology at the Sorbonne. When the Ecole pratique des hautes études was established in 1960, he was also appointed to a chair in sociology there, and his contributions to learning were recognized by various honours such as Membership of he American Philosophical Society in 1968, an Honorary Fellowship of the British Association in 1970, and election to the Collège de France in the same year.

He spoke excellent English, and the publication – at price 6d – of his 1960 Montague Burton Lecture at the University of Leeds on *Imperialism and Colonialism* was welcomed in the British press as a major contribution to the definition of these essential if occasionally elusive concepts. Yet although he collected Honorary Doctorates as other men do postage stamps, his courtesy and modesty were by-words among students and foreign visitors. He was never too busy to see those who came to interview him about French ideas or political affairs, and nobody left his company without feeling that this contact with one of the most honest thinkers of the day had enriched him personally while at the same time adding considerably to his understanding of the issues involved.

It was nevertheless in what he himself described as his role as a "committed spectator" that Aron made his most important contribution to the political life of his time. He was as much at home in the short pamphlet, as when he argued the case for Algerian independence in *La Tragédie algérienne* (1959) as he was in the longer works in which, as in *La République impériale* (1973), he demonstrated the half-baked nature of fashionable left-wing attacks on the world role of the United States.

He was also one of the most internationally minded of French intellectuals, offering in his long study of Clausewitz one of the most perceptive studies of the Prussian thinker's evolution from enthusiastic, *revanchiste* nationalism to a rational analysis of the primacy of the political motive in warfare. He kept a cooler head than many in the events of 1968, and treated Sartre's diatribe about how unsuited he was to university teaching because he had never queried the validity of his own ideas with the amused detachment it deserved.

Although he had devoted a whole book, *Histoire et Dialectique de la violence* (1973) to the refutation of the cult of political violence in Sartre's *Critique de la raison dialectique*, he retained a strong personal affection for his "petit camarade" of Ecole Normale Supérieure days. It was consequently with the feeling that their paths had at last come together again after many years of political separation that he appeared, with Sartre, in a public demonstration in 1979 in aid of the "Boat People" from Vietnam.

Like the French thinkers with whom he felt most instinctively in sympathy, Montesquieu and Tocqueville, Aron was attracted by Anglo-Saxon modes of political organization and much appreciated in English-speaking countries. Although few American or British political philosophers could quite rival the skill which he showed in moving between *L'Express* and *Le Figaro* when the policies of either threatened to veer away from that central line of tolerance and common sense which he made peculiarly his own – and while none seemed able to secure the opportunities to express their ideas which the French media virtually showered upon him – it is nevertheless in the English-speaking world that comparisons for Aron's achievements as a thinker are most easily found.

He had Popper's ability to write clearly about politics, and reached the same conclusions as *The Open Society and its Enemies* by much the same route: an intense horror at the human suffering engendered by a belief in political absolutes, coupled with an unfailingly accurate analysis of the unyeilding ideologies which led to Belsen or to the Gulag Archipelago. He had Russell's concern for the *res publica*, but without ever falling into silliness or a extravagances. And he was, like Isaiah Berlin or Gilbert Ryle, a great teacher and a master of the expository style.

He published *Mémoires. 50 ans de réflexion politique* last month.

MR PAT O'BRIEN



Pat O'Brien, who for 30 years and in more than 100 films was one of Hollywood's favourite images of the screen Irishman, has died at the age of 83. Kindly cops and crusading priests were his stock-in-trade, though he could play villains with equal facility.

He was born in Milwaukee in 1899, served in the United States Navy during the First World War and originally intended to become a lawyer. He studied law at Marquette University, but left to become an actor. As a song and dance man he played in several Broadway musicals in the 1920s, as well as taking more substantial roles in stock and on tour.

One of these was the part that took him into films, Hildy Johnson, the unwillingly dedicated reporter, in *The Front Page*. The screen version, directed by Lewis Milestone, appeared in 1930, and from that time O'Brien was seldom out of work in Hollywood.

One of his best parts came in the 1939 crime melodrama, *Angels With Dirty Faces*, in which he and James Cagney played boyhood friends whose lives subsequently diverge – O'Brien becoming a priest and Cagney a hoodlum who ends up in the electric chair. During the 1940s O'Brien found himself in more unlikely circumstances, dealing with Deanna Durbin in *His Butler's Sister* and *The Boy With Green Hair* in the allegorical fantasy of that name which marked the directing debut of Joseph Losey.

In 1958 he joined the extraordinary cast of veterans assembled by John Ford for his film about old time political campaigning, *The Last Hurrah*, and in the following year he was in Billy Wilder's comedy, *Some Like It Hot*. In the early 1960s he had a television series, *Harrigan and Son* and published his autobiography, *Wind on My Back*.

By this time he has virtually retired from the screen, partly blaming the legacy of bitterness from the anti-Communist witch hunt of the McCarthy period during which he had come out strongly against the supposed left-wing infiltration of Hollywood. In 1981, however, he made a comeback, with his old friend James Cagney, playing the defence attorney in Milos Forman's *Ragtime*.

In the same year he received an honorary degree from the University of Notre Dame. A fellow recipient was President Ronald Reagan, who had been his co-star in *Knute Rockne – All American*, in which O'Brien had the name part of a famous American football coach.

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 677.6
FT Gilts: 81.26
FT All Share: 426.66 down 0.99
Bargains: 20.021
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 93.09 down 1.12
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1262.50 down 1.02
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9.420.90 up 36.56
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 771.55 up 33.04
Amsterdam: 150.4 down 0.9
Sydney: AO Index 687.8 down 4.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 981.80 up 8.40
Brussels: General Index 127.12 down 0.49
Paris: CAC Index 141.5 up 0.4
Zurich: SKA General 291.4 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5015 up 15pts
Index 83.6 unchanged
DM 3.91 down 0.02
FrF 11.9425 down 0.0525
Yen 350. up o.50
Dollar
Index 125.9 down 0.5
DM 2.6025 down 0.0175
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5015
Dollar DM 2,5990 down 0.021
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.577188
SDR£0.709040

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank $9^{7}/_{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9^{7}/_{16}$
3 month DM $5^{1}/_{16}$
3 month Fr F$14^{1}/_{16}$-$14^{5}/_{8}$
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds $9^{1}/_{4}$
Treasury long bond $103^{1}/_{32}$-$103^{1}/_{32}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7, to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $400.50 *pm* $395
close $394.50 £263
New York latest: $394.60
Krugerrand* (per coin): $406-407.50 (£270.5-271)
Sovereigns* (new): $93.94 (£62-62.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Davies & Newman Holdings, EDITHS, Firmin & Sons, Harrisons & Crossfield, Hunting Petroleum Services, Ibstock Johnsen (amended), Walter Lawrence, London and Northern Group, More P'Ferrall, Whittington International Holdings.
Finals: Brooke Bond Group, Castle (GB), Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Inc. Paterson Zochonis.
Compo 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh (11.00).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Fleming Japanese Investment Trust P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, EC1 (11.15).
Heelamat, Great Northern Hotel, Kings Cross, N1 (11.30).
Howard Shuttering, The Worcester, Malden Road, Surrey (10.30).
Ricardo Consulting Engineers, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street SW1 (noon).

● The Barrow works of British Steel in Cumbria will close on November 26 and 174 jobs will be lost. BSC says it will try to find other work for the employees but admits it will be difficutl. Recently the mill has been working only two or three shifts a week and there have been heavy losses. BSC says that despite a vigorous sales drive the markets have continued to decline and there is no prospect of recovery.

● Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group, was yesterday appointed non-executive director of Cope Allman International, the Bell fruit machines company, where Hawley has built up a 29.9 per cent share stake.

● Fisons, the Ipswich-based pharmaceuticals group, intends entering the US convertible loan stock market next month by placing $15m (£10m) stock with US investors. In April the group raised £28m in London through a rights issue to shareholders. The group's shares fell 10p to 649p on the stock market yesterday in response to news of the placing.

Buying spree fuelled by heavy borrowing

Consumer boom continues with record spending last month

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Spending in the shops in September was the highest on record, according to provisional estimates released by the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday.

The news, which took City experts and the retail trade somewhat by surprise, suggests that the consumer boom has not yet run out of steam, though the pace of sending growth is slower.

The volume of retail sales, adjusted for seasonal factors, jumped by nearly 3 per cent last month after falling in August, when record car sales may have depressed other spending.

However, business in the third quarter as a whole rose by a more modest 0.5 per cent over the second quarter. Officials said that, though month-to-month movements were erratic, the underlying trend was one of "very slight growth".

The consumer spending spree has been fuelled by heavy borrowing from banks and credit companies, and by the rising purchasing power of those in work.

The ration of debt to family income is close to the peak reached at the height of the "Barber boom" in the early 1970s, at around 180 per cent of total income. The average family is paying about 5 per cent of its income in interest, twice as much as a decade ago.

These figures include mortgages. The Bank of England has estimated that about half of all lending for house purchases leaks into spending on other things, equivalent last year to about 7 per cent of consumer spending.

RETAIL SALES

		Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1978 = 100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1982	Q1	106.5	+ 8
	Q2	106.8	+ 8
	Q3	108.9	+ 8
	Q4	110.7	+10
1983	Q1	111.1	+ 8
	Q2	113.6	+ 9
	Q3	114.4 (p)	+10 (p)

P = provisional
Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Many City analysts believe that this trend cannot continue. The savings ratio – the proportion of income which is not spent – has already fallen to 8 per cent, its lowest level since 1971. But there is little sign that consumers' appetite for loans, especially mortgages, is diminishing, even though credit agancies are beginning to report greater problems with defaults.

The credit information agency UAPT Infolink said yesterday that applications for credit were up by 3.6 per cent in September from a year earlier, when crefit demand was already buoyant.

This is largely due to the fact that those in work are much better off than they were a year or so ago, with earnings rising markedly faster than prices. But this gap may disappear next year.

Inflation is expected to rise from its present level of just over 5 per cent, with some forecasters predicting rates of 6 to 7 per cent next year; the growth of earnings is expected to remain at about 7 per cent or to fall slightly.

The prospect of a tailing-off of consumer spending, up to now the main agent of economic recovery, has led to some gloom over the sustainability of the upturn next year. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, who last week repeated that he saw no sign of the recovery petering out, expects investment and exports to take over to drive the economy forward. But these have so far failed to materialize.

Meanwhile, much of the benefit from the consumer boom has gone to foreign rather than British producers.

Peg fails to hold HK dollar

By Wayne Lintott

The Hongkong dollar dropped sharply yesterday, the first trading day since the authorities pegged its rate to the US dollar on Saturday.

The Hongkong dollar ended the day at HK$7.90–HK$7.80 to the US dollar, despite a fixed exchange rate of HK$7.80. The fixed rate provided a strong fillip to the Hongkong Stock Exchange. It gained 33 points, but leading institutions were notable by their absence; they fear another increase in the 16 per cent bank rate.

Hongkong foreign exchange dealers reported a widespread rush by local Chinese–"ever awake to a bargain"–changing the local currency into US dollars.

However, Sir John Bremridge, the Hongkong Financial Secretary, warned that the local people were not alone in misunderstanding measures, "with the risk of burning their fingers".

Bankers hoped that the initial bargain-hunting would be self-correcting in a few days when people realized the authorities could support the new fixed rate.

But in London, leading analysts of Hongkong shares were less confident. One pointed out that the fixed system applies only to notes in circulation, about 10 per cent of the total money supply, and that if there were substantial drawings on the colony's HK$150bn savings, "then the authorities could find themselves facing enormous foreign exchange support bills".

Sir John Said the Government was confident the exchange rate would settle at the fixed rate. But he made no comment on bankers' fears that if the rush to convert into United States dollars continues the money supply would shrink forcing up interest rates.

The Hongkong Assiciation of Banks said the arrangements may mean more frequent interest rate adjustments. This is a significant point – the commercial banks must support the new system.

The next round of Sino-British talks on the colony's future begin tomorrow.

● The dollar recovered some ground after falling late of Friday following the Federal Reserve's announcement of an unexpected $1.1bn drop in United States money supply M1. However, it closed in London at DM2.6025, a drop of 1.75 pfennigs from last week's level.

Cut imports for more jobs, says Cassels

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent


Cassels: jobs lost

The importing of £35,000 worth of manufactured goods costs one British job, Mr John Cassels, director general of the National Economic Development Office, said yesterday.

"Every time British industry fights back and recaptures the market for those goods, it means a job extra for Britain."

In his first major speech since taking over at the NEDO in the summer, Mr Cassels, a top civil servant, called for a drive to combat imports as the most significant measure to reduce unemployment.

"There is no special mystery about it. It is not a big problem of investment and, above all, there is no magic ingredient foreigners have and we haven't. It is a question of a clear head and a willingness to stick at it.

"The stakes are high and British jobs and our standard of living in Britain depend on it."

A government study, initiated by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on where the new jobs will come from in post-recession Britian is to be presented to the National Economic Development Council later this year. Mr Cassels said: "What is for sure is that what creates jobs is coming out on top in the market."

Imports always rose when the economy began to do a bit better. "Britain is now a net importer of manufactured goods for the first time since the Industrial Revolution. And yet we export no less than £39,000m worth of manufactured goods each year and almost 40 per cent of our manufactured goods end up going abroad.

"So we can and do compete in world markets on a huge scale. The jobs of everybody in Britain depend on this. We can and should do better still."

For every 1 per cent growth in income, Britain's manufactured imports go up by 3 per cent, and the country's share of trade in manufactures within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development fell from 12.3 per cent in 1964 to only 8 per cent in 1976. The figure was still below 9 per cent.

City Editor's Comment

A strong man for industry

One clear reason for welcoming Mr Norman Tebbit to the Trade and Industry Department is that this composite department needs leadership with his brand of tough mindedness.

There were always policy tensions in both trade and industry departments. Now that they have been merged these conflicts are explicit and hard to sweep under the carpet: free trade, competition and market forces on the one hand; succour of strategic industries combined with promotion of the interests of successful enterprises on the other.

The Stock Exchange case, a nettle already grasped in principle, does not entirely fit into this simple split, since critics argued that reforms, while not wanted by its members, were necessary to further the City's successful international role.

Yet there is room for manoeuvre and the monitoring committee, set up to make sure the reforms required under the Parkinson-Goodison agreement were pursued with vigour, may well, under Mr Tebbit, take a harsher line with any defensive flannel.

The debate over merger policy may prove more tricky, but exposes the issues as clearly as any part of Mr Tebbit's wide portfolio.

The newcomer will surely be unable to avoid giving some new guidelines to businessmen on what the Government's merger policy actually is, especially if, as expected, the department moves to raise from £15m to £25m the qualifying level for mergers to be scrutinized automatically by the director-general of Fair Trading.

The last real policy statement came from Sir John Nott when he was Trade Secretary back in 1980 and, although that questioned the role of conglomerate mergers, it was hardly crystal clear.

The department's view is that the tests should be left as open as possible, to avoid a legalistic approach and to give both the director-general and the Monopolies Commission maximum scope for a comonsense, case-by-case approach.

There was much to be said for this argument until it was undermined by a series of quixotic ministerial decisions.

Mr Tebbit should not shrink from widening the robust competition ideal to a general suspicion of mergers. Once it is made clear that takeover bidders need to make a public interest case, there need be no apologies in Whitehall for waving through individual exceptions where justified.

Ready for take off

The British Airports Authority, unlike some of the nationalized industries, is not reluctant to be privatized.

Indeed, it is so keen on joining the private sector, provided it can do so on its own terms as a single corporation, that it appears almost to be running away with itself.

Yesterday it produced a report by its merchant bank and stockbroker advisers discussing the likely "investor perception" the corporation will face when it comes to market.

The conclusion, not surprisingly, is that BAA will be a growth stock with good potential. The management's record is described as outstanding and there are no problems of "nationalized industry attitudes".

The only difficulty with this is that the Government has not made up its mind whether to float the airports on the market or split them into separate components. Surely Mr Nicholas Ridley, two days into his new job as transport secretary and with something of a "ultra-dry" reputation, will not feel that he is being bounced into something?

Chairman goes after Thames Inv loss

By Andrew Cornelius

Thames Investment & Securities, one of the first companies to join the Unlisted Securities Market in 1980, yesterday reported losses of £4.9m and a boardroom shake-up after problems with a $20m (£13m) property deal in the United States. Thames made profits of £412,000 last time.

The losses include a £2.58m writedown in the value of the group's 30-strong portfolio of property in Britain, which was previously valued at £17m. Mr Anthony Game, a director, said these properties, which are maily commercial and industrial developments, in the Midlands and North, will be sold within the next six to 12 months.

In future Thames will concentrate on property developments which are pre-funded by institutional investors. Shareholders will be given details at an extraordinary meeting on October 31. At the meeting they will also be asked to approve the payment of a £50,000 "golden handshake" to Mr Joseph Benjamin, the founder and chairman of the company.

Mr Benjamin's resignation follows the decision to pull out of a proposed $20m property development in Miami after Thames failed to find a partner to help fund it.

Subject to shareholders' approval, the project will be taken over, at no cost to Thames, by Mr Tom Whyte, an international financier.

● Trading resumed yesterday in shares of Chemical Methods Associates, the American dishwasher manufacturer, which were suspended at 60p. Under the terms of a deal announced by Aitken Hume, advisers to the company, shareholders who invested in the company when it was launched on the USM during the summer stand to regain the 115p they originally paid.

Aer Lingus sells off country club

By Philip Robinson

Aer Lingus, the Irish national airline, has sold its 400-acre Foxhills Country Club, in Surrey's green belt, to Barratt Multi-Ownership & Hotels, part of Barratt Developments, the housebuilding company.

The airline will net £1.6m for the complex which includes two 18-hole golf courses, six tennis courts, five squash courts, a swimming pool and outline planning permission for 50 apartments.

It is part of a major sell-off of non-airline assets to help meet a IR£30m (£23.5m) loan shortfall, the difference between what Aer Lingus asked in loans from the Irish Government and what it was granted.

Foxhills was bought by Aer Lingus in 1973 as part of a diversification to help balance losses from operating the airline. Aer Lingus as a group should break even for the year to next March but the airline will make losses.

Mr Connor McGrath, Aer Lingus United Kingdom general manager, said yesterday: "The sale was part of our review. Foxhills was making a profit but was not giving us the return on capital we demanded."

Mr Frank Chapman, Multi-Ownership's chairman, said last night: "I have had my eye on Foxhills for about three years. It has a lot of potential from our point of view

The Government has recently indicated it might relax its view on rules governing building permission in the green belt.

There may be pockets of up to a third of the total Foxhills area which could be used for housebuilding.

Mr Chapman added: "This has been bought by the leisure side of Barratt. There is no involvement with the housebuilding operations."

Transport shares rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were mixed in moderate trading early yesterday although the transportation sector showed strong gains.

The Dow Jones Indusrial Average was down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ points. The transportation index was up $6\frac{1}{2}$ points to 587.

Advances and declines were about even.

Mr Ralph Acampora, vice-president and market analyst for Kidder Peabody, said he was expecting "the see-sawing to continue with the primary stocks and everything else counter-balancing each other".

He noted that although "the transportation average is doing very well much of the gain is coming in a couple of the components".

WALL STREET

American Telephone & Telegraph was $64\frac{7}{8}$, up $\frac{1}{8}$; **International Business Machines** was 131, down $\frac{3}{8}$; **General Motors** $77\frac{1}{4}$, up $\frac{1}{4}$; **TRW** 76, down $\frac{1}{4}$; **Monsanto** $114\frac{3}{8}$, up $1\frac{3}{8}$; **Mesa Petroleum** $15\frac{1}{4}$, up $\frac{3}{8}$; **Gulf Oil** $47\frac{1}{2}$, up $\frac{1}{2}$; and **Becton Dickinson** $42\frac{1}{4}$, unchanged.

AMR Corp was up $\frac{3}{8}$ at 29; **Chicago & North Western** up 2 at $51\frac{7}{8}$; **Burlington Northern** up $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $104\frac{1}{2}$; **Southern Pacific** up $\frac{3}{4}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$; **CSX** up $1\frac{1}{8}$ at $74\frac{1}{2}$; **Delta Airlines** up $\frac{3}{8}$ at $35\frac{7}{8}$; and **Northwest Air** up 1 at $41\frac{1}{2}$.

Thomson Medical was trading at $17\frac{1}{4}$, down $6\frac{1}{8}$ after a delayed opening at 17.

BAA sale 'faster as one unit'

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

A stock market flotation of the British Airports Authority is unlikely before the autumn of 1985 at the earliest, Mr Norman Payne, the chairman, said yesterday.

He was speaking as the authority stepped up its campaign to survive as a distinct entity rather than being split up. The Government is facing pressure from backbench MPs and some airlines to break up the authority on the grounds that would lead to greater competition.

Deciding how best to proceed with the privatization of the authority's seven airports, which include Heathrow and Gatwick, will be one of the earliest tasks confronting the new Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, after his weekend elevation to the Cabinet.

In a statement published yesterdy, the authority said: "The Government can achieve its privatization aims most quickly and in the most financially beneficial manner if it retains the authority in its present form.

"There would be no competitive benefit from fragmentation of the BAA into individual airport units. Fragmentation would have major adverse consequences on investment, would be tax inefficient and would lead to the Government remaining as owners of airports making losses and requiring capital investment."

The authority also released a report by its City advisers – the merchant bank Schroders and broker Hoare Govett – which argues that flotation of the airports as a whole will raise more cash for the Government than the sale of individual airports.

Earnings from Heathrow, which made a £45m trading profit last year, would be well down if it were sold as a single airport because tax liabilities could not be offset elsewhere, and the Government would also have to meet the £400m cost of developing Stansted, they say. Apart from Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted, the authority runs four Scottish airports (Edinburgh, Prestwick, Glasgow and Aberdeen) which between them lost £3m last year.

LRC to extend bonuses

By Our Financial Staff

More than 4,000 British employees of LRC International will be able to benefit from a performance-linked bonus scheme which has helped make the group's executive, Mr Alan Woltz, one of the highest paid directors in the country.

Last year, Mr Woltz earned the full 30 per cent bonus allowed under the performance-related earnings scheme he introduced after taking over as chief executive of the contraceptives-to-cough syrup company in 1979. His $231,461 (£154,000) pay cheque puts him at the top end of the earnings league among British executives, but behind fellow American, Mr Richard Giordano, chief executive of BOC, the gases group, who is the highest paid executive with a salary of £579,000 for last year.

Mr Woltz and 75 senior managers earned their 30 per cent bonus last year for their efforts in turning round the ailing LRC group. It is on course for pretax profits of about £15m in the current year, against £12.2m in the year to March 31. Mr Woltz is planning to make a major acquisition of up to £50m

Norton Opax buys printing firm

By Our Financial Staff

Norton Opax, the Leeds-based lottery printers which bowed out of a takeover battle for John Waddington last summer, is paying £4.4m for Broadprint Group, a security printing firm.

Norton is offering seven of its own shares and £12 cash for each Broadprint ordinary share, or a £20.25 cash alternative. It is also offering £1 cash for each Broadprint preference share. Part of the money required to meet the cash alternative will be raised through Laurence Prust and Co., a stockbroker, which will sell Norton shares to cover the cost of giving Broadprint shareholders cash.

The group says the acquisition will be a significant addition to Norton's security printing operations. Once the offer has been complete, a director of Broadprint will join Norton and Mr Richard Hanwell, Norton chief executive, will become Broadprint chairman.

Last summer, Norton made an all-share bid worth £15m for Waddington, the board-game group. In battle for control against British Printing and Communication Corporation.

Minister sets deadline for minimum commissions

Stock Exchange move 'soon'

By Derek Pain


Fletcher: welcomes vote

Mr Alex Fletcher, the minister responsible for corporate and consumer affairs at the Department of Trade and Industry, said in New York yesterday that stockbrokers' minimum commissions would be phased out by the end of 1986.

The first move was likely to be taken within a matter of months.

In what is the first Government response since last week's overwhelming decision by Stock Exchange members to support the proposed reforms, he said: "I welcome that vote. I believe it says much about the determination of the City of London to continue its pre-eminent position in international securities dealings."

Mr Fletcher was addressing the British American Chamber of Commerce. He had earlier visited the New York Stock Exchange and had talks with officials. Last week he visited the Stock Exchanges of Chicago and Toronto.

He said: "We decided during the summer that the adversarial processes of a court were not the best way to settle the future of an important financial market and regulatory authority, essential to the working of the economy and the management of the Government debt.

"We were clear that changes were needed. But we did decide that the separation of brokers and jobbers was justified in the interest of investors and we told the Stock Exchange that we would be happy to see it preserved for the time being and indeed, if necessary, to give it some legislative backing."

But it was made clear that single capacity might not be possible once commissions were negotiable.

"I am ready to be convinced that this is the case, but if the London Stock Exchange does decide to change its single capacity system, comparable safeguards would have to be provided", said Mr Fletcher.

The Stock Exchange Council, he said, had agreed to "alter the entry rules so that they are less like those of a private club and more appropriate to an institution which is the nation's main capital market".

On the end of minimum commission Mr Fletcher said there was "an extremely interesting debate" on whether the remaining commissions should be "de-restricted in one stage – what is becoming known as the 'big bang' – or whether there shoud be two or more steps".

There was, said Mr Fletcher, a strong body of opinion that the restrictions should all go at once as they did in New York eight years ago.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

UK exports to Gulf States up 13.3%

British exporters have beaten the demand downturn among oil-producing Gulf states by registering a 13.3 per cent rise in sales *this year*.

Exports rose to £2,172m in the first eight months, with the most significant increase coming in Saudi Arabia (up 15.5 per cent to £1,012m) and the most spectacular in Oman (up 81.7 per cent to £295m).

Specialists are, however, not satisfied. The Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet), which advises the Government, is sending its assistant director, Miss Averil Harrison, on a month-long investigation of new buying techniques being developed by the Gulf states.

She will study the Gulf *Cooperation Council's purchasing* tactics, which are already having an impact on procurement of medical supplies. these *tactics* are expected to be extended to other areas soon.

The GCC will hold a meeting in Doha on November 7 and 8, and its secretary-general, Mr Abdullah Bishari o Kuwait, hopes to visit London to explain its business aims shortly afterwards.

The tentative date for the London conference is December 1.

About 100 businessmen attended a Comet Conference on pan-Arab cooperation two months ago, and the next event is certain to be even more popular.

"Many people do not believe what is happening," Miss Harrison said, "but companies must not underestimate what the GCC is doing."

Many observers have written off the Gulf states' attempts to emulate Europe's Common Market with the GCC, having *seen its establishment a few* years ago as primarily a defence grouping.

"There are more failed resolutions *in the Arab world* than anywhere else," said one. "But the GCC has done remarkably well. It is not only doing away with an excess of industrial white elephants, but has also abolished internal tariffs and is just starting to harmonize those for foreign purchases."

Problems have arisen in the import agency area. Abu Dhabi and Dubai have gone against GCC wishes by demanding that only their own nationals should represent foreign suppliers in their markets.

But when the purcasing power of the GCC's 10 million *consumrs – which include those* in Oman, Bahrain an Qatar – is combined, the rules of the sales-game changes dramatically.

A medical *supplies* office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, started out buying only pharmaceuticals. It now purchases massive quantities of bandages, plastic syringes and so on, and looks set to move into more up-market equipment.

Mr Monty Montchiloff, senior executive of the British Healthcare Export Council, went out two years ago, to investigate its buying practices. "The few companies which had latched on to it were, not *surprisingly, keeping it to* themselves," he explained.

The Gulf countries meet once a year and compile a huge set of *tender documents. These detail* everything to be bought jointly in the next 12 months. They also agree on which foreign companies are going to be allowed to bid against local suppliers.

However. it tends to be a case of the winner takes all: the firm with the keenest quote can usually expect to walk asay with an order for its product from six markets.

John Lawless

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

1984 fears make further market fall likely

At the beginning of this month the London market appeared to be safely over 700. There was much talk of recovery, lower inflation, and higher company profits. But since then, the fall has been far and fast. *Is this a technical* reaction or are we being told something important about 1984?

Undoubtedly there has been a modest reaction. From January to July the *FT* ordinary index went up, *albeit unevenly, by* almost 25 per cent. The sharpest drop, ironically came in the aftermath of the Consevatives' election triumph.

But throughout most of the year the upward march of the *index was a direct response to a* change of mood. Unemployment might be very bad and getting worse, and interest rates *proved reluctant to decline, but* both the British and the world economy were believed to be on the mend.

Such was the contrast with the darkest years of the recession that the market forged ahead. It was inevitable that the rise should be exaggerated.

The question now, however, is whether more robust forces are also behind the market's weakness. The central paradox is that while the world economy – or at least the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development members – may enjoy faster growth next year, Britain probably will not.

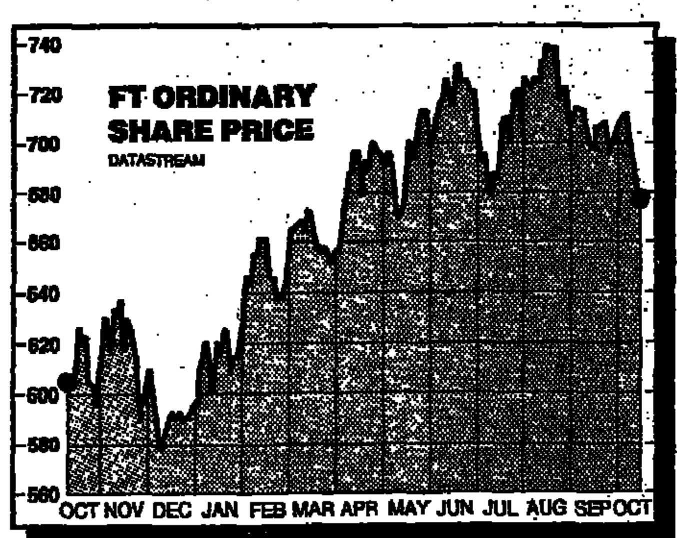
More than that, inflation is likely to accelerate balance of payments difficulties could emerge, and there is the suspicion – not improved by the Government's uphill struggle in cutting ministerial budget expansion – that money supply *growth has* been tamed *only* by massive overfunding.

Such a prospect is not an economic disaster, but it is discouraging for the market. Gilts could suffer the most, but the unfathomable behaviour of American interest rates will probably be decisive in that vital sector.

Equities, by contrast, have accommodated themselves to current interest rates and fairly big movements up or down would be required to alter the market's perception of corporate profits.

Corporate costs could incease *as the present wage round* produces settlements higher than the unusually quiescent previons round. It is possible that British industry is approaching the point at which the profitability of extra capacity unilizsation diminishes. Fund managers will then add further to their already sizable overseas portfoilios.

The behaviour of the market suggests, therefore, that it does not expect a bull phase to start again for a while. A continued fall is likely, followed by a rebound and then sideways movement. The best hope is that it will not be a full bear market.



Norcros-UBM

Norcros appears to have pushed itself into a corner by bidding £75m for UBM, the builders' merchant group. The share and cash alternative runs out tomorrow afternoon and is likely to be a cliff-hanger.

Pressure was building yesterday and attempts will continue today to convince shareholders to accept the Norcros offer. Its share bid values UBM at 131p with a *125p* cash alternative against a UBM price of 124p, down 1p.

The way Norcros has been converting some acceptances into ownership by buying the shares offered has made it difficult to gauge shareholders' feelings.

Two UBM shareholders not to have accepted are Newarthill, the MacAlpine company holding 10 per cent, and the UBM Pension Fund with about 0.2 per cent. Newathill opposes the bid.

This means that Norcros faces difficulty obtaining sufficient acceptances on these terms for it to buy UBM outright. It needs acceptances of more than 90 per cent for it to compulsorily purchase those shares which did not accept the offer.

Failure to secure more than 50 per cent for control will mean some slippage in the UBM price – it has been 76p this year – and leave Norcros with a 34 per cent stake.

That might give *it* leverage for board representation which in turn could help inspire UBM to the £10m profit it has promised in order to pay a 6.5p dividend.

UBM shareholders risk little by allowing this particular offer to pass them by.

Australian bulldog bond

The Government has stuck firmly to its policy of steering clear of the long end of the gilts market in an attempt to encourage British corporate borrowers to return to the debenture market.

With a few exceptions, *however, the policy* has *not* been blessed with much success. Companies remain reluctant to commit themselves to borrowing *long-term* at fixed rates in the present climate.

Sovereign borrowers, however, have shown no such reluctance to avail themselves of the fixed interest sterling market. Yesterday saw a £100m bulldog bond issue from the Commonwealth of Australia bringing the total raised on the bulldog market – domestic sterling issues by foreign borrowers – to £445m this year and the nominal value of all bulldog issues to £1,685m.

By contrast major British corporate borrowers have raised only £150m this year.

Warburgs and an impressive array of co-managers are arranging the *£100m Australian issue* which matures in 2015.

The Australian issue will be priced tomorrow to yield 110 basis points over the Treasury 13½ per cent 2004-08. Its previous issue is trading at *about 120 points* over but the new issue is five years longer and likely to be issued at about £95 per cent this giving investors the prospect of a capital gain.

Amic

The sharp downturn in the fortunes of Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic), the South African industrial arm of the mighty Anglo-American conglomerate, has prompted the first of what may be a string of subsidiary sales.

Anglo American Industrial has sold its African Products offshoot to Tongaat-Hulett for R86.1m

Amic is an accurate barometre of the South African economy. Its widespread interests encompass much of the non-mining activity of the country. Last year, the recession knocked over R120m (£75m) off turnover to R765m (£478m).

Amic's motor car manufacturing division is suffering badly. Tongaat-Hulett has fared somewhat better and so is only having to pay R3.1m (£2m) in cash with the rest in shares. That will give Amic 47.1 per cent of Tongaat, up from 38.3 per cent.

Buy British, with a little bit of Japanese, says ERF

By Wayne Lintott

Senior executives from Japan's biggest commercial vehicle company, HINO, will pay a crucial visit this week to Britain's only remaining independent heavy-truck maker, ERF.

They will not, as has been suggested, be investing much-needed cash in ERF, and they will not be mounting a rescue operation, as ERF's competitors have suggested.

But the visit could result in HINO selling to ERF components and cabs from its 12 to 15 ton range, enabling ERF to manufacture a wider range of vehicles (it now makes trucks of 16 tons and over). Such a deal could be the prelude to HINO supplying a wider range of lighter vehicles.

Mr Peter Foden, chairman and managing director of ERF, and the son of the founder, said *that "the company is not* dependent on the HINO deal." But he does admit that it would help.

Foreign manufacturers are mounting road shows and intensive marketing campaigns as the market turns up, albeit slowly. They are, in effect, attempting to woo away distributors of British trucks with extraordinary discounts of up to £5,000 and year-long credit facilities. They are attempting to put out of business one or more of the British truck companies.

The last three years have been disastrous for the European truck market. Sales slumped from a 1979 peak of 250,000 to below 150,000. In Britain, the market fell more than half in a year, leaving British Leyland saying that its truck subsidiary was literally "fighting for survival".

The effect of that slump on ERF was that it went from record profits and sales in 1979/1980 to losses in 1981. Staffing was cut by half; to about 600, and sales of more than 3,000 a year have fallen to an expected level this year of 1,500.

In 1983 ERF expects to produce a small profit, but it is not expected to pay dividends. Indeed, last week it passed a dividend payment on its preference shares for the second time *this year*.

Foden: "We have learned to live on a reduced share"

The HINO deal would enable ERF in its 50th anniversary year to offer a wider range of vehicles and thus greater profits to its 26 distributors. But Mr Foden, apparently thriving in the face of adversity is adamant: "We will not buy our market share. We have learned to live on a much reduced share and are now achieving a significant trading improvement."

A visit around the company's Cheshire plant shows why. The assembly line is being redesigned and by January will enable a doubling of production – without any significant increase in costs or employees.

The work is being done by in-house labour. The result will be that if ERF can sell only two more trucks a day, profits will jump to £2m a year from the present break-even level.

One reason why foreign manufacturers are being aggressive is that Marks and Spencer has told the company which operates its 160 heavy truck fleet to buy British. The operator has been buying DAF and removing the logo from the front of the cab. M and S is now testing an ERF truck.

As Mr Foden pointed out, if two or three other supermarket *groups followed suit, the result* for Britain's manufacturers would be dramatic. The market for 32-to-38 tonners is 9,000 a year.

"We cannot compete on price. How can we offer a 15 per cent discount and free credit? We depend on quality. We build our trucks to last at least 20 per cent longer than the foreign competition and with at least 30 per cent lower running costs."

The second-hand retail value of ERF is the best in *the* market. ERF uses Rolls-Royce, Gardner and Cummins engines.

ERF is now mounting an aggressive marketing campaign of its own to show that it makes economic sense to buy British.

The slump in sales has knocked the ERF share price to around the 40p level, making it, analysts suggest, vulnerable to a *takeover*.

"We have had talks," Mr Foden said, "but there have been no bid offers. They all seem interested in upping market share by waiting for one of the major companies to go down or pull out."

But as Mr Foden argues, market share does not go hand-in-hand with profits, as British *Leyland illustrates*.

The Foden family owns 40 per cent of the ERF equity, with Hawker Siddeley holding 10 per cent, and the rest spread widely.

Loans match shareholders funds in the company, about as high as debt can safely go. But Mr Foden said that ERF's banker, Barclays, is supportive.

One of the benefits accruing to ERF has been its plastics interests which contributed £400,000 to profits and should become "a very significant part of the company over the next three years."

The mainstay will remain heavy-duty lorries. ERF will soon be capable of producing more than 4,00 vehicles a year which means that "we could produce more light-weight HINO component vehicles than the market could buy."

RHM ends flour deal for £7m

By Vivien Goldsmith

Ranks Hovis McDougall is paying more than £7m to Dalgety to cancel the flour supply agreement set up in 1978 when Dalgety's subsidiary Spillers Milling withdrew from bread baking.

The *industry shuddered* as Spillers spent £22m closing 23 bakeries with the loss of 8,000 jobs and sold 13 of its plants to *its rivals Ranks Hovis McDougall* and Associated British Foods. As part of the sale deal Spillers was to supply flour to certain RHM bakeries for 10 years.

"I wish we had not had to concede the point that we had to buy flour from a competitor for 10 years – but we did," said a RHM spokesman. "It was flour that we could have supplied ourselves."

Neither party will specify the details, of the contract except to say that sales decreased over the years of the contract, and are now about 8 per cent of Spillers' output.

***Now with less than five years* to run and two thirds of the tonnage supplied RHM is able to take over the supply from its own *14* mills without taking on any extra staff.**

Mr Terry Pryce, the chief executive at Dalgety, said he was "delighted" with the deal. The flour was being supplied from five of the company's 10 mills which were "almost overloaded."

Pryce . . . delighted with the deal

Norway raises its N Sea estimates

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Norway has followed Britain in reassessing *the importance* of its North Sea oil reserves and opening a second of its offshore industry.

Estimates of oil and gas reserves in the Norwegian sector have been revised from the equivalent of 2.7 billion tonnes of oil to 3.5 billion tonnes and the Troll field has now been classified as commercially viable.

This field contains 1.6 billion tonnes of natural gas. At first its development was classified as marginal, but now it is being seen as a possible alternative source of gas for north west Europe when Soviet gas supplies *come on stream in the* 1990s.

Norway hopes that new production techniques will enable *it to* price the *Troll field* gas at a level competitive with Soviet supplies.

The reassessment of Norweigian North Sea reserves means that companies which have bid for wxploration licences in Artic waters for north of Norway are now making these bids conditional of to being given licences for exploration and production in the Norwegian sector.

The latest round of Norwegian licence applications has resulted in 24 companies *submitting* proposals. *Licences* will be awarded in January with most companies bidding for rights in a block north of the existing Stratford oilfield.

The upgrading of Norwegian estimates of recoverable North Sea reserves comes as Marathon Oil UK has won the Department of Energy approval for the development of its North Brae field.

Marathon estimates that bringing North Brae into production will involve a £1 billion investement with over 70 per cent of the money being spent with British companies.

Marathon has placed the contracts for *the jacket design* with Brown and Root in Britain and for the design of the platform modules with Matthew *Hall* Engineering.

Contracts for the jacket construction will be placed at the end of next year – foreign firms will be asked to tender but the contract is likely to go to a British firm

Because of the technical problems involved in a gas condenstate field, the Brae B platform will be among the largest in the North Sea. The Brae A platform at 36,000 tonnes topside is already among the largest.

Russell Brothers sold

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Neil Phoenix, a 40-year-old chartered accountant, has laun*ched a £720,000 agreed bid* for the tiny exhibition contracting and shopfitting group Russell Brothers of Paddington.

The controlling Russell family put their 56 per cent stake in the company up for sale in June. Now they have agreed to sell to Mr Phoenix for £1 a share.

Mr Phoenix will be extending this offer to other shareholders in accordance with City takeover rules. But his bid became of little more than academic interest yesterday as the price of Russell shares soared from 115p to 145p on news of his involvment.

Now there is no incentive for *anyone other than the family* to accept his offer. Mr Phoenix said that he wanted to preserve the share quote anyway and would have arranged for the brokers to the offer, De Zoete and Bevan, to underwrite his offer so that the quote could be maintained should it have become necessary.

Four of the group's six directors will resign as a result of the transaction and a Mr William Johnston will be appointed to the board as chief executive. The company has recorded small losses in three of its last four trading years.

APPOINTMENTS

Managing director for Fina Exploration

Fina Exploration: Dr P. H. Jungels has been appointed managing director of Fina Exploration, a new company formed by The International Petrofina Group.

The Cronite Group: Mr David Pinsent, a non-executive director, has been appointed chairman in succession to Mr K. F. Ward, who has retired.

AI International Group: Mr Francis R. Black has become finance director for the International Group of Allegheny International of Pittsburgh.

Paterson Jenks: Mr Peter Geoghegan has joined the main board of the company as production director.

Buckley's Brewery: Lt Col W. Kemmis Buckley, who is retiring as chairman, will stay on the board as president for three years. *Mr Griffith W. G.* Philipps becomes the new chairman and Mr Colin P. Thomas and Mr Gerald A. Hansard have become joint managing directors.

Barton Conduits: Mr J. W. Parkinson has been made sales and marketing director.

The Prestige Group: Mr Finlay McPherson has become director of UK operations.

Geisco: *Mr Tony Kench* has been appointed managing director of The company's operations in Britain and Ireland. He succeeds Mr Harold Stover who has become head of Geisco operations in Northern Europe.

Ferrofort-Holec: Mr John Brown has been named as managing director-designate. He will assume control in January.

Hazmac (Handling): Mr John N. S. Deane has been appointed managing director with Mr Ashley Thomas as marketing director and Mr Christopher J. S. Baker as financial director.

National Magazine Company: Mr Brian Boddy has been elected to the board.

The Liverpool Daily Post and Echo: Mr Graham Charles Parson has been made a director.

Cecil M. Yuill: Mr Maurice Drabble has been appointed development director.

Burson-Marsteller: Mr Christopher Smith and Mr David Young have been appointed to the board.

Lloyds Bank: Mr Mel Jones has become chief investment manager, following the retirement of Mr Bert Morris. Mr Bruce Ackerman becomes deputy chief investment manager and Mr E. W. "Chip" Shipley is appointed marketing manager.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

BPM Holdings
Year to 2.7.83
Pretax profit £1.4m (£403,000)
Stated earnings 9.9p (loss 0.5p)
Turnover £92.7m (£89.8m)
Net final dividend 16.775 per cent (same)

Erith
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £783,000 (£626,000)
Stated earnings 2.76p (1.78p)
Turnover £20.9m (£17.7m)
Net interim dividend 0.85p (0.7p)

F. Summer Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £112,000 (£92,000)
Loss per share 0.42p (0.34p)
Turnover £2.6m (£3.3m)
Net intermim dividend None (same)

Wettern Brothers
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £12,000 (£5,000)
Turnover £3m (£3.5m)
Net interim dividend None

Thames Investment and Securities
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax loss £1.9m (profit £412,000)
Loss per share 56p (profit 11.1p)
Turnover £1.9m (£1.9m)

Cradley Print
Year to 30.6.83
Attributable profit £416,000 (£304,000)
Stated earnings 8.6p (4.7p)
Turnover £5.3m (£4.1m)
Net interim dividend 1.05p (0.7875p)

Bryant Holdings
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit £7.7m (£9.6m)
Stated earnings 7.9p (8.3p)
Turnover £85m (£72m)
Net dividend 2.2p (2p)

● In a £6m deal, the Espley-Tyas property group has sold a portfolio of industrial, warehouse and retail properties, mainly in the Midlands. Of the £6m, the buyer will pay £4.25m on completion. Rest is a deferred, but guaranteed payment.

● Skean Dhu, running five hotels in Scotland, is up for sale. The company, which at one time planned a stock market flotation, made profits of £1.3m in the year to end-April. Major shareholders are Sidlaw Group and the founder is Mr Robert Mullins.

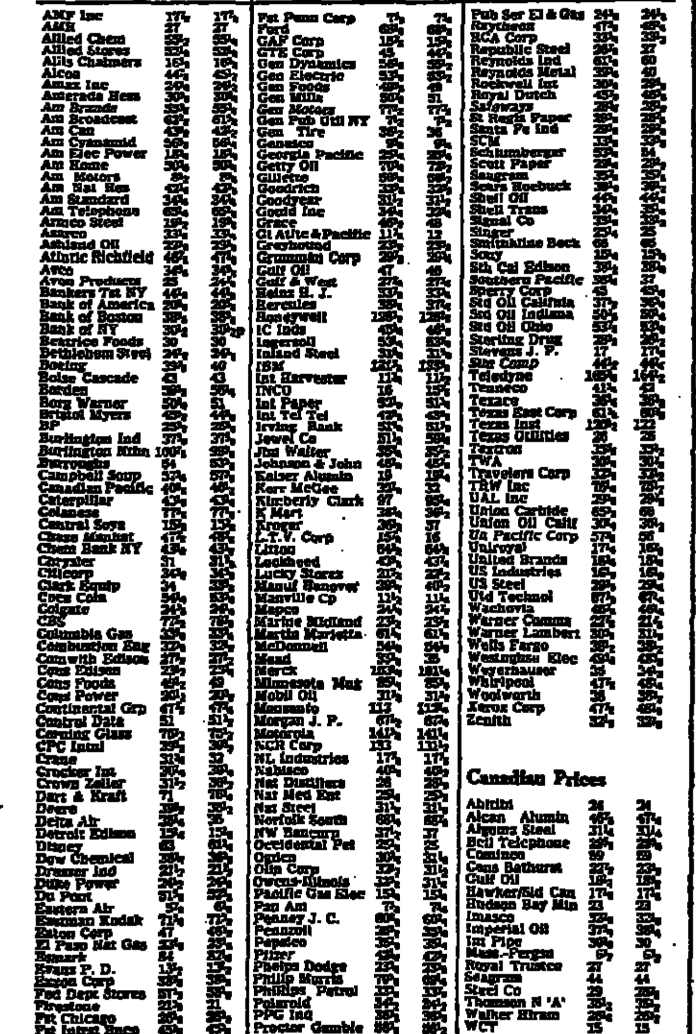
Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

WALL STREET



Courtaulds' £8m plastics deal

Courtaulds is tidying up its relationship with the French group Rhone-Poulenc Films in a move which will mean it investing another £8m in oriented polypropylene packaging

The British textiles company will buyout Rhone's 25 per cent minority interest in BCL, buy a 75 per cent interest in Rhone's oriented polypropylene packaging company near Paris, and establish a joint venture with Rhone to market the product throughout Europe.

Courtaulds is already committed to a £22m expansion of BCL's factory at Swindon, *which also makes the product*.

Japan clears decks ahead of upturn

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Kiyashi Kawashima last week resigned as president of Honda Motor, the motorcycle division of Honda, apparently sacrificed to the sharp downturn in profitability the company has seen in the last year.

He was the second Japanese motorcycle boss within six months to bow out in the face of falling profits. In April Mr *Hisao Koide resigned as chairman* of Yamaha after it reporting both falling sales and profits.

It is ironic for both men that their departure coincides not with the beginning of hard times but the end.

Dramatic improvements in company profits, in the motorcycle industry, and across the board, are widely expected in Japan when third quarter figures begin to be reported next month.

The Japanese stock market has been way ahead of events. As the most famous names *of* the Japanese consumer electronics, motor, steel, textiles and chemical industries have *reported their worst, share* prices have surged ahead on the back of the expected export-led recovery.

Over the past year, the Nikkei Dow Jones, the equivalent of the *Financial Times* Index, has risen from under 7,000 to over 9,400.

The market has come off the top over the last week, but that is hardly surprising given the growing prospect of conflict in Korea and the political uncertainty caused by the recent conviction of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former prime minister, for his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

The big fall in company profits was caused primarily by *the* cost of carrying excessive stocks at high interest rates in a period of flat or falling demand.

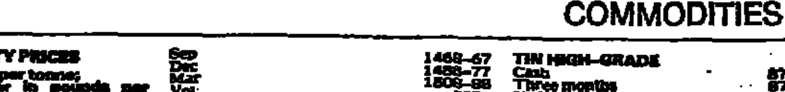
Japanese companies became victims of their own success and the astonishing growth rates of the past. When the crunch came, they found they had hopelessly overproduced.

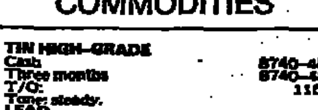
That crunch, however, has been a mere hiccup by British standards, as Mr Norman Tebbit, the new Trade and Industry Secretary, will discover when he visits Japan

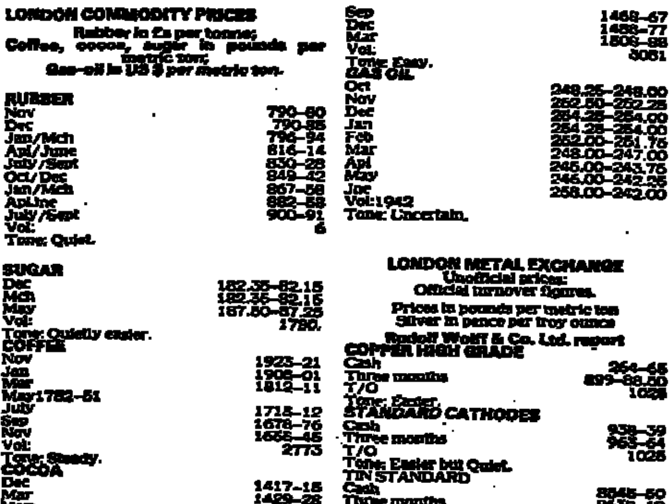
Now exports and home demand are picking up strongly, *helped* earlier this year by a week yen and oil prices. Japan may never again achieve the growth rates seen in the 1960s and *1970s*, but it will continue to outperform other developed countries. This year, GDP is expected to rise by more than 4 per cent.

Such rates have attracted European investors into the Japanese stock market in increasing numbers.

COMMODITIES







LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Nov	790-80
Dec	790-85
Jan/Mch	796-94
Apl/June	816-14
July/Sept	830-28



TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8740-45
Three months	8740-45
T/O:	115.
Tone: steady.	

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Which energy claims are true?

Aggressive advertising campaigns by the gas and electricity industries vigorously knocking each other have provoked several members of the public to write to the Advertising Standards Authority.

Most of them were not complaining, however, but sending out cries of help about their confusion over conflicting claims on central heating costs. Which is right? they were asking.

Their letters were sparked off by two campaigns still running from gas heating manufacturers, taking issue with claims by the Electricity Council and the regional electricity boards that night storage heaters, running on the Economy 7 tariff, are cheaper to buy and run than gas central heating systems.

One campaign is run by the Gas Central Heating Group, which is made up of manufacturers such as Baxi Heating, Potterton International and TI Glow-worm. The campaign includes some extremely aggressive advertisements by Saatchi & Saatchi. One shows an electric flex tied in a noose, with the headline "Gas central heating costs are nowhere near as painful".

Another advertisement is headed "Night-time saving. Daylight robbery" and states: "The Electricity Council make a lot of noise about how cheap it is to run their storage heaters on night-time Economy 7 electricity. But how do they make you pay for that lovely cheap night-time electricity? You've guessed it. More expensive daytime electricity. A lot more expensive.... It's not so much Economy 7, as False Economy 7".

A third advertisement shows a cartoon of a man hurling a night storage heater out of the window under the headline "How to turn off night storage heating." While gas central heating can be turned on or off at the flick of a switch, says the advertisement, people with electric storage heaters "have to decide the night before if they want the heating on next day.... They can turn it down but not off".

As if this were not enough, the Electricity Council finds itself simultaneously under fire from the Gas Wall Heaters Manufacturers. The campaign, produced by the Advertising Agency Partnership, refers to the users of electric storage heaters as "Wallies". "Only a Wally thinks bigger is hotter", says one headline. Another reads: "False Economy 7, or real economy gas. Don't be a Wally."

People who have recently bought electric storage heaters may well be upset because the implication is that they have been conned. The Electricity Council has complained to the ASA about the Saatchi & Saatchi advertisements, and the Electric Home Bureau, which represents electric heating manufacturers, has complained about both campaigns.

Mr John Pattin, account director at the AAP, is unrepentant about his agency's campaign and, though the ASA's official ruling will not be published for some weeks – after it has been before the Code of Advertising Practice Committee – it seems clear that the "wallies" campaign will continue in much the same form as before, with only a few minor alterations to the body copy.

According to Mr Pattin: "Electric storage heaters have made a dramatic comeback in recent years as a result of very successful advertising by the Electricity Council. Sales have risen from 80,000 units in 1976 to around 350,000 last year, and in the first six months of 1983 sales are reported to be up a further 65 per cent. By contrast, sales of gas wall heaters have remained static for the past three years.

"Yet the electric storage heater is, we believe, a dinosaur product – heavy, unwieldy and uncontrollable. We believe that the public has been confused by the Electricity Council's campaign and we felt the best way to reverse the trend was by tackling their claims head-on and providing a direct comparison between the cost of installing and running electric storage heaters and gas wall heaters.

The implication is that some buyers have been conned

"Our ads are actually very detailed and are a positive attempt to increase sales. The use of the term 'wally' is merely a dramatic way of focusing attention on the issues."

The electricity versus gas row is not the first "knocking copy" argument this year, but what differentiates it from cases such as that of the two lawnmower manufacturers, Qualcast and Flymo, or the takeover battle between Cunard and P&O, in both of which conflicting claims were made in heavyweight advertising campaigns, is the fact that public money is involved.



The amount, however, may not be astronomical.

The two gas campaigns are not being paid for by the British Gas Corporation but by independent companies. And, when the Gas Central Heating Group announced its campaign last month it laid great emphasis on the fact that the campaign was being aimed "solely at neutralizing the misleading claims made by the Electricity Council and the Regional Electricity Boards".

It said: "The members of the GCHG, who are all private enterprise companies, now find themselves in the invidious situation of having to spend a vastly increased amount of money to counter the misleading propaganda of a nationalized industry."

Even the Electricity Council's expenditure is not all public money. For the past three years, many of the council's advertising campaigns, including much of the storage heater and Economy 7 advertising, have been jointly financed by the council and the heating manufacturers, though no figures are given of the split between the two partners.

The ASA is in no position to dispel the confusion

On a more general front, the Government is reported to be concerned about the implications of heavy advertising expenditure by the two energy industries.

Last year, the Electricity Council is recorded as having spent £19.6m on advertising, making it Britain's eighth biggest advertiser, according to Media Expenditure Analysis (MEAL). If the regional electricity boards are included, the figure rises to £23.9m.

The British Gas Corporation spent £14.7m on advertising last year, says MEAL. However, the corporation has spent nothing specifically on heating advertising for three years, which is why the two groups of manufacturers started their own generic campaigns to counter the electricity industry's advertising. Ironically, in the midst of the row, the Gas Corporation is about to start its own campaign on the benefits of gas wall heaters.

The situation has been further complicated by the premature departure from the Electricity Council of Mr John Roose, the council's head of trading and communications, who was responsible for the introduction three years ago of the storage heater campaign, and in particular for the joint-funding arrangement between the council and manufacturers. He maintains that his early retirement has nothing to do with the row between the two industries but confirms he is seeking legal advice and looking for a new job.

The ASA is in no position to dispel the confusion of those who wrote to it. As its deputy director, Mr David Williamson, said: "We normally do not get inquiries like this. All we can say to them is we suggest they contact the showrooms of the two organizations and make up their own minds."

The gas industry maintains that the Electricity Council's advertising claims are based on unrealistic conditions, including a smaller than average house and above average levels of insulation.

The electricity industry's complaints about the present gas advertisements have resulted in a number of amendments, but most of these are relatively minor and appear in the body copy.

The ASA still stands by its acceptance of comparative advertising "in the interest of vigorous competition and public information". The advertisements, with all their conflicting claims, ultimately, after amendment, have the ASA's seal of approval. According to Mr Williamson: "We're in the hands of the experts. The statistics have come from a variety of sources and they do not always agree.

'What we have to do is make sure that comparisons are fair, so that the reader is able to evaluate them and is not misled."

Whitehall notebook

Big guns silent as sell-off plan nears

In contrast to the ballyhoo surrounding the British Telecom issue, the Government's plan to introduce private capital into the nation's Royal Ordnance factories are being pursued in such a low key that observers might be forgiven for thinking that ministers are losing interest in the idea.

The plan to legislate for the transfer of the factories to Companies Act status *en route* to eventual privatization was announced in the Queen's Speech in June, but since then there has been little but a deafening silence on the subject.

The legislation itself is expected to be introduced next month, when the Ministry of Defence – however reluctantly – will presumably provide a detailed justification and explanation of what it has in mind for its in-house manufacturer of bombs, tanks, bullets and rockets.

Consequences

Lazard's has been appointed to look at the options but the ministry and Mr Fred Clarke, the ex-IBM man bought in to mastermind the factories' change of status, are keeping steadfastly mum.

The civil service unions, which have good reason to fear the consequences of privatization, claim they have been equally unsuccessful in obtaining useful information about the Government's plans.

At a time when most other ministers are beating the drum for their pet privatization schemes, reflecting the renewed political imperative behind the policy, Mr Heseltine's reticence is rather surprising even allowing for the Ministry of Defence's traditional propensity for keeping its cards close to its chest.

But then it is clear that bringing the factories into the private sector is going to be a long and tortuous business, and one presenting a number of political and presentational problems.

Put at its simplest, the case for denationalizing the factories is much less clear-cut than for many other candidates on the Government's list, while also raising important questions about the future control of armaments in this country.

Financially, as last week's glossy report and accounts confirmed, the ordnance factories are in good health, with pretax profits of £68.8m on record sales of £449m.

The outlook for arms sales is all too evidently good, as well, both here and abroad, so the factories can reasonably look forward to continued growth in demand over the rest of the decade.

Despite the well-publicized collapse of Britain's lucrative arms trade with the Shah of Iran four years ago, the ordnance factories have been entirely self-financing since their establishment as a trading fund 10 years ago.

Cash pile

Since then all but £6m of the group's inaugral £59m borrowing from the Government have been repaid, while the Treasury has also had the benefit of £82m in dividends, representing a return on the original public dividend capital (as the report notes) of 29 per cent per annum. Despite all this, the fund has been able to build up a useful £96m pile of cash.

Nor is there any particular evidence that the factories are grossly inefficient, though some may yet materialize. The workforce at the 11 factories has been cut by 4,500 to 18,000 in the last five years, and value added per employee has doubled in the same period.

All of which has the makings of an attractive package for a stock market flotation – on the surface at least. Opting for this route will need time however. The factories are having to acquire their own sales and marketing force, for the first time, and are also taking on a research and development capability from other parts of the ministry.

The market will want to see how this works in practice for a year or two before the factories can be sold as a viable concern. In addition, Mr Heseltine faces the now familiar problem of what to do about the full civil service pension rights of the 18,000 employees, meeting which will inevitably take a sizable chunk out of the Government's gross proceeds from the issue. These have been provisionally estimated at £300m to £400m.

Objection

The obvious quicker alternative is for the Government to sell off the factories piecemeal to other arms manufacturers, as was mooted in 1981. While there would be no shortage of buyers for the best factories such as the small arms plant at Enfield, there is little prospect that buyers could be found for all the plants.

A fundamental objection is that the Government would be hard pressed to argue that selling off the factories to the private sector represented an increase in competition, or even necessarily of efficiency.

Most observers still believe that the Government will eventually opt for the flotation route, even though some even more esoteric ideas such as combining the factories with the warship yards of British Shipbuilders have also been aired.

The continuing official silence on the subject has hardly helped remove the suspicion however that the Government is only beginning to think through the implications of what it so boldly promised in its post-election euphoria.

Jonathan Davis

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES

	Sales £m	Surplus before interest £m	Dividend to Govt £m	Surplus as % of funds employed	Value added per employee £
78/79	284	31	11	26	6,500
79/80	277	12	10	12	6,500
80/81	280	−6	6	1	7,500
81/82	349	9	9	9	9,250
82/83	448	62	25	38	13,280

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	22
Aaronite Group 25p Ord (115a)	136
Acorn Computer Grp 1p Ord (120a)	107–2
Atlantic Computer 10p Ord (230*)	273
BP 25p Ord (435*)	194
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	165
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	126–2
Coin Industries 10p Ord (10*)	108
D J Security Alarms 10p Ord (60a)	78
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	148+1
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	71–1
Mammet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	71+1
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	158
Peel Hldgs 25p Ord (210)	196
Real Time Control 5p Ord (148a)	216
SCUSA $0.01 (85a)	81+1
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	80
Telemetrix 5p Ord (158)	224–1
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	84
Tottenham Hotspur 25p Ord (100)	99–2

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Gilts lighten dull day

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 17, Dealings end, Oct 28. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

It was left to the gilt market to squeeze out the last few drops of inspiration yesterday helped by the better than expected US money supply figures at the weekend.

These showed a fall of $1.1 billion to $517.2 billion (£344.8 billion), while the market had been looking for an increase of up to $2 billion after the rise of the two previous weeks. As a result prices in longs rose by up to 75p in thin trade, but in shorts the lead was restricted to 25p. There was also renewed selective support for the index-linked stocks. On the foreign exchange the pound closed 10 points higher at $1.5010.

Meanwhile, the equity market continued to drift worried by the latest inflation figures and the Government's cabinet reshuffle following Mr Cecil Parkinson's resignation as Secretary for Trade and Industry.

The big financial institutions made sure the new account got off to a slow start by remaining firmly entrenched on the sidelines. The *FT* Index closed 0.9 lower at 677.6 – its lowest level for more than three months.

One dealer commented: "The institutions seem content to stick their money on deposit rather than invest in this market at present."

Not even the latest cut in the broker loan rate in America pointing to a further reduction in interest rates over there could tempt investors. Leading equities were all marked lower, but managed to close above their worst levels of the day when Wall Street re-opened. One bright spot was Glaxo 25p higher at 730p on hopes that the price premium might be scrapped.

The price premium is designed to reward the major drug manufacturers for their research and investment into new drugs and if abolished could have an adversed affect on many of the big overseas drug manufacturers.

Boots also hardened 2p to 146p following a buy recommendation last week from broker Rowe & Pitman in quartly review of the rental sector. But the leading clearing banks continued to lose ground still fearing an adverse impact on profits from the growing overseas debt crisis. Barclays Bank tumbled 10p to 417p, before recovering to close at 424p, a net fall of 3p on the day.

There were also net losses of 2p a piece in Midland at 377p and National Westminster at 557p, but Llyods closed 2p higher at 439p.

Broker Margetts & Addenbrooke East Newton is excited by growth prospects at Mellerware, the electric kettle and frying pan manufacturer, and has just issued a strong buy recommendation. It is looking for pretax profits of £850,000 against £541,000 this year and £1.2m in 1984. It says the shares are good value up to the 120p level. Yesterday the price fell 5p to 113p.

The call for an increase in North Sea oil prices made little impact on oil shares. BP, which is said to be holding out against such a rise, slipped 2p to 424p. Lasmo was unchanged at 280p along with Shell on 568p and Ultramar 612p. On the Rotterdam spot market oil prices were again a little firmer.

A block of 100,000 shares overhanging the market has helped depress Hanover Investments 20p to 155p. But the company, reporting half year figures next month, is doing well and its main subsidiary, estate agents Druce and Co., will have the commission benefit of the tender sale of 21 British Rail hotels and six leading Grand Metropolitan hotels in its present year.

Mitchell Cotts, the international trader, rose 1p to 46p on the news the Isle of Man investment company, Isdale Holdings, had built up a 5.31 per cent stake. Mr Philip Dunkley, chairman, said he was given assurances by National Westminster, which is jointly responsible for management if Isdale, that the company is no more than an investment vehicle and not a front for a South African consortium. The South Africans were reported to be big buyers of Mitchell Cotts a few weeks ago.

Honesty is always the best policy. Ask Chemical Methods, the United States-based dishwasher manufacturer, which joined the Unlisted Securities Market back in May. The group has failed to meet its pretax profits forecast of $4m (£2.6m) and is now offereing investors the chance to get their money back. The shares suspended at 60p a few weeks ago returned yesterday 10p higher at 70p, despite the troubles. The group's financial adviser, Aitken Hume has already stated it will be holding on to its shares.

Also on the USM, Fitch & Co, the interior designer, recovered from an early fall to close 5p up on the day at 280p.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

هكذا من الاصل

The sparkling new Octopus puts Britain in front

THE WEEK **Clive Cookson**

The release of excellent financial results and a sparkling new microcomputer on consecutive days last week should establish CPU Computers' reputation as one of the leading British-owned companies in the industry.

CPU's turnover for the year ended June 30 1983 doubled to £19.2m and pre-tax profits jumped by 56 per cent to £1.43m, beating the £1.35m forecast when the company went public in June.

The new Octopus micro looks like an unexceptional small business computer but it claims a range of flexibility unsurpassed by any competitor.

The smallest manifestation is a £1,530 *portable business* micro which can use any television set as its screen. The largest single configuration does the work of a 16-bit mincomputer with up to six satellite terminals and connection to other Octopuses through an Arc network.

The company's microcomputer division – confusingly named LSI rather than CPU – offers a huge range of differently shaped Octopuses for users with different requirements. Data storage options start with a single 400Kb floppy disk drive and expand a hundredfold to 40Mb Winchester drives. Even the keyboard has several variants, including LSI's own design with 109 keys and an IBM-style board (88 keys).

All Octopuses have both 8-bit and 16-bit processors, so users can choose from the huge range of established 8-bit software and the new 16-bit applications. This dual-processor approach was in vogue for a while last year – LSI's previous model, the M-4, adopted it – but most of this year's business micros have taken an uncompromising 16-bit stand.

However CPU's joint managing director *David Johns insists that* the additional manufacturing and design costs of dual processors are justified. "There still isn't much good 16-bit software," he says, "and a lot of what there is isn't as fast as the 8-bit". Octopus selects the correct processor automatically according to the applications presented, without the user having to make any decision.

LSI is currently assembling 200 Octopuses a month at its factory beside the company headquarters in Woking, Surrey. It expects to reach 500 a month in the first quarter of next year and should have the capacity for 1,000 a month by the summer, though the actual production rate will depend, of course, on Octopus's sales success. (Firms in Wales and Devon manufacture the printed circuit boards under subcontract.)

"The British are good at designing excellent systems but then all too often fall down by not marketing them adequately, allowing the competition to catch up and steal the market," Mr Johns says. To protect Octopus from that fate, LSI has planned what is, for a company of its size, a huge advertizing campaign costing several hundred thousand pounds. Octopus ads start running on TV South at the end of this month and go nationwide during the winter.

Distributors are lined up in France and Germany to handle Octopus exports to Europe. (CPU has its own German subsidiary, Synelec.) But Mr Johns is not tempted by the huge American market. "That would be sending coals to Newcastle," he said. "The American don't likebuying foreign computers."



People/Richard Lee of CTEC

A class of his own

Clerkenwell Road is not a part of London that most people would associate with high technology, but over the past few years some of Britain's top companies have been beating a path to Richard Lee's door. The attraction is simple: Lee offers training courses for people who want to use a microcomputer.

With the boom of the micro, the potential market is vast. "Our customer base runs from small or medium-sized businesses, right up to multinationals and government departments," Lee comments. "And practically the whole company may need microcomputer training of some sort, from the storeman to the managing director."

Richard Lee spotted the opportunity in 1980, and set up CTEC (Computer Training and Education Centre) to meet the expected demand. Courses range widely, covering both hardware and software, but all have a high practical content. They can last from one day to five days, and are held either in CTEC's own lecture rooms or on clients' premises.

"We find it is very important that people get on the machine as quickly as possible," Lee says. "There's a one-to-one machine/student ratio, so they all get hands-on experience. At the end of our one-day introductory course, everyone will have written a simple program in Basic."

Lee's involvement in training came relatively late in his career. He began as a clerk with NatWest 18 years ago, just when the bank was starting to link its branches to a computer network. "I showed an interest, and was drafted into the computing department", he recalls.

It was after he had moved to British Airways' technical support group, handling both hardware and software, that he became interested in training. "With training, a company gets a better employee, and the employee gets a lot more job satisfaction", he believes.

He worked for a while as a freelance lecturer, then started CTEC. "Obviously there's a need for training on the mainframe side", he says. "With the upsurge in micros I could see there would be a similar requirement, but for a different market area."

In fact the market has proved to be far bigger and more complex than he probably imagined. As well as beginners, he has found that data-processing professionals trained on mainframes come along to gain familiarity with micros.

The proliferation of software packages, and the shift from 8-bit to 16-bit machines, has also created a need for continuing training.

In addition, CTEC provides training for the Manpower Services Commission, and is running a 48-week pilot course for 40 school-leavers under the Youth Training Scheme.

But some of the most fruitful prospects result directly from the microcomputer price war. "Dealers are not giving away training as part of the sales package any more", Lee explains. "As a training organization, we are finding that a lot of dealers are now putting their clients in touch with us."

Roger Woolnough



Vicky Carne

Computer booking

A fresh breeze of realism is blowing through the publishing world, and most companies have either added computer based titles to their lists or are publishing software in tandem with books, writes Geoff Ellis.

A newcomer is Mosaic Publishing, whose managing director Vicky Carne has a conventional publishing background, coming from Sir Clive Sinclair's computer publishing house, Sinclair Browne, where she was their marketing manager.

She started Mosaic to offer the reader a new concept: a book-cassette package that allows interaction with reader and author.

The first titles, due out in January, will be a sci-fi based adventure *Unorthodox Engineers* by Colin Kapp, a version of the best selling Puffin book, *My Secret File*, which will offer children a ready made personal data base, and an version of *Treasure Island*, where, presumably, one should be able to work an variety of permutations with Blind Pew, Long John Silver and Jim Hawkins.

The best-selling US sci-fi author Harry Harrison, known for his *Stainless Steel Rat* books, is busy working in conjunction with a programmer to create a new series based on his books.

Melbourne House, another name associated with computer publishing, started life in 1977 with conventional books, but entered the computer field in 1980 when managing director Fred Milgrom rushed through a book by Tim Hartnell for owners of the Sinclair ZX80, the forerunner of today's micros. Since then they have increased their computer titles and moved into games software.

Their biggest seller, *The Hobbit*, took 18 months to perfect, and their forthcoming Sherlock Holmes adventure, more than a year. His policy of looking for quality rather quantity, means that Melbourne's lists of software contains rather more best sellers than those of less selective publishers.

The business of software publishing is now seeing a great shaking out, as small cottage industry operations are bought up by larger companies, but with the strength of experience in the traditional publishing field behing them, the new book/software firms seem set for success.

Bring in the mavericks

JOB SCENE **Richard Sharpe**

Finding the right job in the computer industry is not easy, but getting the wrong advice about finding a job is. Some computer personnel have an obsession which leads to them trying to reduce all of their activities into a form that could be understood by a computer.

When they were popular as an aid to program design the flowchart became a semi serious way of describing human action. Now that ticklists and forms predomintae we did not have to wait long for someone to describe the method of searching for and getting a job by using these techniques.

Rodney Beavon has researched and written the latest contribution to the volumes of information on how to search for and get an executive job.

From early next month, *Effective Job Search* (Task Master Management Systems Limited, £6.75.) will be available. In it are useful hints on how to present for a job, but packaged with this are a number of approaches, including forms for applicants to keep, that are more than suspect.

Standard letters are covered in the book, letters which guide those looking for a job into the best position. The author also adds advice on accepting the role of selling, whether the applicant is a technical or managerial person.

Essentially, Beavon says, you have to sell yourself and you should recognise that your potential employer is looking for a service from you.

But should you also sell your Christmas card list? I only ask because one of the several forms which Beavon has designed to grace his book includes one headed 'Personal Contact History'. On this form job seekers are advised to list those who are on their Christmas card list as a contact to help them out in their quest.

Some of the other proposed methods of getting a job and forms that could be used would ensure that the candidate went to the bottom of most lists because he was more interested in the form of things than the substance.

The most unlikly people get jobs, hold them and make sizable contributions to the collective effort of their employers.

Unless the prospective employer can use effectively the necessary imagination to find out the qualities which could never be captured on a form then the only people to be employed will be those who fit into stereotypes.

While the UK computer industry needs plenty of people who would jump at the chance to fill in lengthy forms, its greatest need is for the imaginative maverick who can think beyond the solution found by common sense.

Common sense could not have come up with the Sinclair ZX80 range of hand-held computers, the shining example in Britain of innovative engineering and packaging.

Sir Clive Sinclair is getting a lot of attention precisly because Britain lacks a group of succesfull pioneers in the information technology industry.

Getting it mended

The first in a chain of nearly 50 high street computer repair shops will be open by Christmas – in good time to mend the personal computer presents which could be broken by the New Year, writes Paul Walton.

With well over a million personal and business microcomputers sold in Britain regularly going wrong, managing director Bill Nickoll reckons that the high street front for his contract maintenance firm GCS Engineering is on to a winner. He said that the so-called Bus shops will "encourage people to come in and chat about their problems".

The first Bus shop opened in Sheffield at the end of last month, with five more due this year, as many as 40 next year and up to 50 eventually in every major town. Nickoll promises that these shops will be "community orientated", citing a kids computer conference after the Sheffield opening as one of the things which could spin-off Bus shops.

GCS Engineering is the country's second largest contract maintenance firm and was the first to cash in on the boom in microcomputers. It is bringing experience of this repair business to users of the same machine, people who could not afford to pay for regular maintenance agreements.

He is not deterred that many microcomputer suppliers offer repair and warranty on their machines, claiming that it will be far easier to "just pop into a high street Bus shop" than send the machine away to be mended.

Bus shops, whose name is taken from the microcomputer part which carries information around inside it, will offer a same-day service with a fixed scale of repair charges, or replacement of a machine which has to be kept for longer repair.

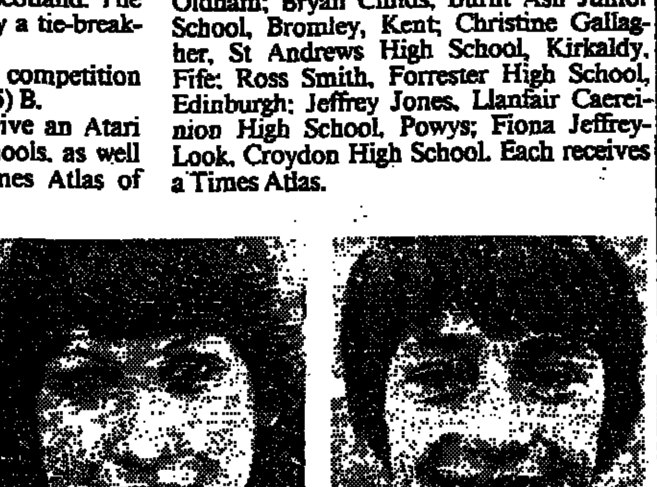
The shops will not sell the machine themselves, but will stock microcomputer supplies. One aspect to the community service will be open-days, where staff will help teach children the basics of computing. Nickoll said that the shops will forge close links with schools and colleges to spread computer skills. Many of the Bus shops might also be staffed by younger people from Government-backed Information Technology Centres (Itecs) or on youth training schemes.

Alison and Andrew are today's winners

A 14-year-old girl and a boy aged 15 are the winners of *The Times* Classroom Computer third competition. They are Alison Dally of Worle School, Mead Vale, Weston-super-Mare, and Andrew McIntosh of Annan Academy, Annan, Dumfries, Scotland. The winning decision was made by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to the third competition were (1) B; (2) B; (3) C; (4) A; (5) B.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a personal gift of the Times Atlas of World History. The eight runners-up are: Rosina Morrison, Falkland CP School, Newbury, Berks; Daren Humphrey, Roundwood Park School, Harpenden, Herts; Rachel Battersby, St Albans School, Oldham; Bryan Childs, Burnt Ash Junior School, Bromley, Kent; Christine Gallagher, St Andrews High School, Kirkaldy, Fife; Ross Smith, Forrester High School, Edinburgh; Jeffrey Jones, Llanfair Caereinion High School, Powys; Fiona Jeffrey-Look, Croydon High School. Each receives a Times Atlas.





Alison Dally (14) of Worle School, Weston-super-Mare, is hoping to acquire a home computer to share with her younger brother, who is also a pupil at her school. She started computer studies this September, and is enjoying the course. She is starting to write simple programs and spends some of her lunch breaks in the school computer club.

Miss T. Keen, Alison's computer teacher, says that in the school club there has been an interesting move away from writing and playing games to more serious applications and programming.

Andrew McIntosh (15) of Annan Academy will be starting computer studies for the first time this week upon his return from half term. Hitherto, his school used computers only in the Maths department, but will now have the services of a new computer teacher, who will use the computer room, equipped with ten new BBC machines. Andrew has a Sinclair Spectrum at home, which he has been using since last Christmas.

Using the new computer room, he would like to explore the possibilities of a computer career.

Classroom Computer competition

Here is the sixth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups – up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize – two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group – will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days – Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday – and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups – up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.

4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.

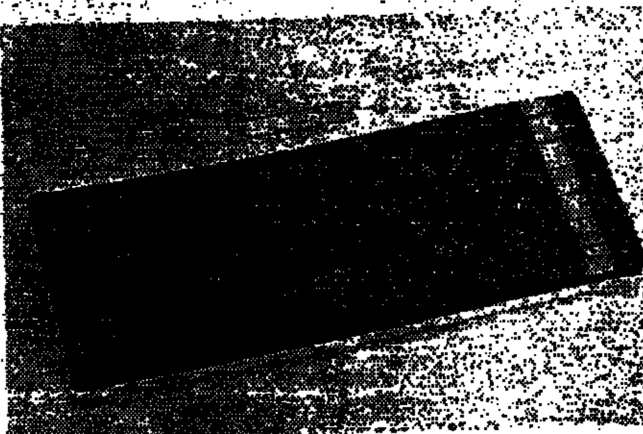
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.

7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.

9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.





● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

COMPETITION No 6
History

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules – and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries – 1st post Friday, October 28.

1 When did Pascal invent his calculating machine?
A 1642
B 1715
C 1812
1 ☐

2 When was the spiral slide rule invented?
A 1561
B 1660
C 1782
2 ☐

3 What year did Babbage conceive his analytical engine?
A 1795
B 1833
C 1906
3 ☐

4 When did Colossus run?
A 1881
B 1943
C 1983
4 ☐

5 In which year did Atari produce the world's first video game?
A 1967
B 1972
C 1975
5 ☐

Tie-breaker

In fewer than twenty words, explain why Babbage's original ideas are important to today's computer users.

FULL NAME .... AGE ....y....m

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ....

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS ....

SCHOOL TELEPHONE ....

HOME TELEPHONE ....

SEND TO: Times Computer Competition No. 6, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK SIX DAY 1 | DAY 2 | DAY 3 | DAY 4 | DAY 5 | DAY 6

My sunshine love affair with a magic writing machine

By Richard North

I never hoped for much from hi-tech, and three years ago would never have imagined the difference it could make to my own hammerings at the word-face.

The desk-top machine – mine is a Philips 2000, a civilized, literate machine which makes no demands on my pre-tech mind – is one thing, and I have bashed out book after book on it, most especially loving the way I can fiddle and edit and change and rearrange and send out drafts and print up copies as though a fleet of silent, dedicated, unpaid, all-night secretaries and clerks were at my beck and call.

But I have become spoiled, and thought that the old wallop and whack of the typewriter should be banished from my life altogether. I wanted word-processing on the wing. Enter the Epson HX-20.

I can only say I love it. It will *store* words (on a *microcassette* whose drive can be a touch temperamental until you have badgered your dealer for a top notch one); it will print words (on its own dinky little printer); and it will hold words in that wonderful state of suspension in which they can be added-to, or deleted, at will and whim.

It has not the extraordinary flexibility of the desk-top, but the Intext word processing programme devised by Derek Bowers, a software entrepreneur, is pretty darned subtle for all that.

It was one thing to sling the toy over my shoulder for forays in this country (it is lighter than a portable typewriter, in spite of having so many more jobs to do). Quite another to take it on assignment to Ibiza, where a publisher wanted an instant book on Patrick Lichfield photographing the Unipart calendar for 1984 with a team of beautiful girls. What toil! Would the Epson stand up to it?

Would man and machine work in the hot, hot sun? Would they short-circuit if champagne was sprayed around? Would they work if grains of sand worked into keyboards?

Everything went beautifully. Each day, after breakfast under the canopy on the terrace, I would type up something resembling a diary entry, and then rework it a bit (after a siesta, mind), then file it on the memory tape. Then print it up, so as to have an old-fashioned written record of what I'd done. (It is a mark of the way we authors, ma'am, must think ahead, that the printouts were stored in waterproof sachets – your racier models have an alarming habit of throwing journalists into swimming pools.)



Richard North on Ibiza with his Epson word processor

As it stands, the Epson *handles blocks of words of up to* about 500 words in length, and does so in the most simple and intuitively-sensible way. It prints out the "address" of any blocks of words filed on the memory, and has search modes in case you lose your printed records. Its liquid crystal display of four lines is perfectly adequate, once you've got the hang of it (and the scrolling is arranged intelligently).

However, the real joy – and any challenger you come across should be able to answer these criteria – in using it is that you can write, edit, store and print all on one machine.

For instance, though I've loved using the Microwriter (the latter-day stenography machine), it really would need a plug-in printer and memory cassette handy to be halfway complete as a system.

I can see the Microwriter having marvellous applications for people who either need to work with one hand and write with another (Dr Quincy and his corpses would find it useful), or can regularly connect up with bigger machines: neither condition applies to this one on the road.

With the addition of an expansion box, the HX's memory quota rockets: a friend is using mine to write a book and is handling word-blocks of up to two thousand words (though, beware, the machine did once seize up and lose a thousand words: it's best to file onto the memory tape, or print-out, quite often for safety, therefore).

Epson sell various devices for connecting outlying HXs to a central machine, and at least one magazine gives them to its writers to file copy direct from the field. I don't aspire to that, enough to sit in a train or hotel room and be able to work more or less as I do at home. At a pinch I could send publishers the machine's own till-roll wide printout. More usually, I come home and give them the electric typewriter-quality of the daisy wheel printer.

And of course, I do not often expect to be working in conditions so arduous as those I found on Ibiza. I mean to say, it is *frightfully* difficult to work a computer when one's fingers are slippy with sun tan lotion.

And the little urchins in the workman's cafe – the *Fonda* – where I lunched sometimes would delightfully hold up the nonsense I was writing and practise their English and their information technology on the *gringo's exquisite gadget*. They loved it, too.

Micros in TV space show

A new television series, aimed at unravelling the mysteries of the micro, is being launched on November 9 by Central TV. Its presenters will be Adrian Hedley, who plays the part of captain of a space ship, from *which, orbiting the earth, some* 5,000 light years away, the programme is transmitted, and Jo Wheeler as his plucky yound assistant.

There will be a panel of children to road-test the latest in computer games, and a resident "egg head"

Busy days ahead for the ex-City man

By Geoff Ellis

Retirement means many things to many people. For Robert Bousfield, after a varied career in the discount market, it meant the chance to start his own micro-based accountancy business.

Planning well before retirement, he realised the potential of operating such a business, and prompted by the publicity in his professional journals for such systems, he started operations under the name Delabere when he left his City company in August.

After researching the hardware and software markets, Mr Bousfield (*seen right*) settled on a North Star Advantage, running a nominal ledger package from Peachtree, which gives him all the transaction files he needs. Although he is a chartered accountant, he has spent all of his career in finance and commerce rather than practice, so he does not plan to include any audit work.



He believes that the market for such a service is vast. So far there are about 95,000 small businesses with their own microcomputers, but that figure represents only 9 per cent of companies with 50 or fewer employes. The average boss does not want to be bothered with operating his or her own accounting system and this is the slot, he feels, that he and similar companies could fill.

After selecting his system he installed it at his home in the Kent village of Marden and signed up his first client.

He operates a system designed around a set of specially designed input forms which are filled out by the clients during the normal course.. for the company. Later the forms are entered into the computer and produces monthly management reports and accounts.

A stock control service can easily be added by incorporating a suitable database package.

He originally thought that a company would be attracted to his services by the offer of the very latest in technology, but he found the very opposite to be the case. Most people who run small businesses are still wary of new technology. He is managing to break down this reluctance by personal recommendation, and seems set to have a particularly active retirement.

From the cube to the micro

Patrick Bossert, the 13-year-old who wrote the best-selling book, *You Can Do The Cube*, which sold more than 1½ million copies to frustrated Rubiks' cube owners, has turned his attention to microcomputers, *writes Geoffrey Ellis.*

He has just written, with Philippa Dickinson, a new Puffin book, *Micro Games*, which contains 13 computer games for use with the BBC, Spectrum, ZX81 and RML micros.

Explaining the listings step by step, it also adds programming tips to change the levels of play.

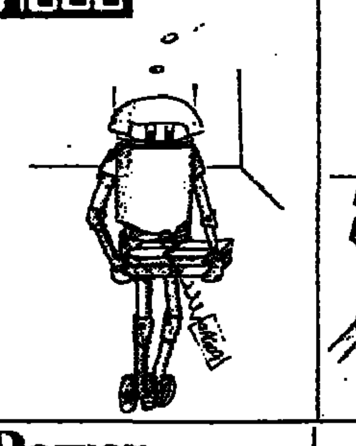
UK Events

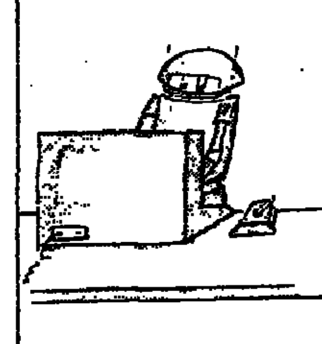
International Business Show, NEC, Birmingham, October 18-26
Microcomputer of Word Processor? Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester, October 20
Computer Open Day Exhibition, Park Hotel, Cardiff, October 27, Lancaster, October 29
Branwave (Home Computing, video & Eleclonics Family Show), NEC, Birmingham, November 4-6
Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10
Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13
Malvern Micro Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcs. November 12
Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16
COMPEC, London Olympia, November 15-18
Humberside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 20
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26

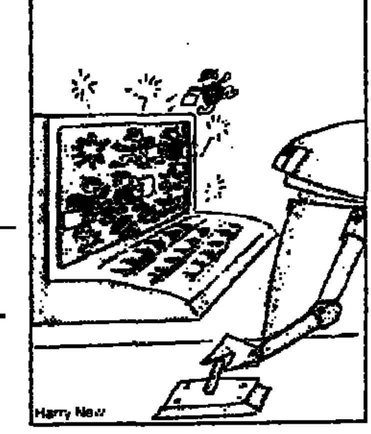
Overseas Events

Computer Technology Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 18-21
Asian Personal Computer Hardware & Software Show, Hongkong, October 19-22
COMDEX Europe, Amsterdam, October 24-27
Computer Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, October 25-28
Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24

Compiled by Personal Computer News.







Power, and the Fifth generation

Concluding Rex Malik's second article on the 5G.

The Fifth Generation is not more of the same only faster and cheaper, though both characteristics have to be present. *It is different* Systems creation in the past has generally been hardware bound. The hardware has been where designers have begun, after which the software is devised to make it run.

Traditionally, the software system comes in two parts. There is the operating software and operating system, a compiler etc. which enable the raw machine to operate and the applications software which enables the computer to perform tasks for users.

We measure the power of systems and their ability in the number of instructions they can execute in given time, usually a second. 5G will not however be measured in this way but instead in logical inferences.

To come to an intelligent conclusion could take thousands of such steps, and calculations have shown that an inferential step can take anything from 100 to 1,000 instructions. So systems capable of displaying intelligence are likely by today's standards to be extremely powerful. Which reinforces the need to get away from existing architectures.

Indeed, to achieve what the Japanese wish may well require that the basic machine, measured in today's power terms, could be ten to one hundred - if not more - times as powerful as the largest systems now in use.

And what is worth remembering is that such a machine could only be manufactured out of VLSI, the internal speed requirement to make anything useful happen requires this to be so. Yet it is the essence of FLSI that the majority of the costs involved lie in the creation of the first one. From then on the costs of manufacture are relatively trivial.

We are then discussing machines that probably stand on desks, can be easily carried around, and before the year 2000 will be available in millions.

Getting over the hazards

■ Next week's Marichem exhibition in Hamburg sees the launch of the first phase of a British computer system upon which lives may depend in the future. Like the exhibition, the EXIS database is concerned with the transportation of chemicals and other hazardous materials. When complete, in about eight years time, the database may well become the definitive European source of information about chemical properties, the regulations governing transportation, *and emergency procedures in the* event of accidents or leakage, *writes Maggie McLening.*

EXIS is the brainchild of Ken Burgess, managing director of Expert Information Systems (hence the name EXIS), who is also joint publisher of a monthly magazine called *Hazardous Cargo Bulletin*. As publisher, he found that many of the smaller freight and haulage companies turned to his office for information about regulations, indicating a need for a central resource available to both public and private sectors.

Mr Burgess presented his ideas to the Software Products committee and received a grant of £55,000 from the Department of Industry to cover an estimated 25 per cent of development costs. He has since applied for further funding under the Support for Innovation scheme announced in June.

The major shareholder in the enterprise, is Whessoe Technical & Computing Services in Darlington, which is supplying both finance and computing resources. Part of the Whessoe Engineering group. WTCS has spent three years developing EXIS programs on its in-house Digital equipment 2060 mainframe, with a 2020 machine as back-up.

The IMO module holds the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport of cargoes by sea, and EXIS users will be able to check details such as the correct type of container for a particular substance, methods of stowage and any limitations on quantity. In addition to the Code, EXIS also offers emergency advice on mopping up operations and on the treatment of any casualties.

EXIS offers six alternative commonly-used names or synonyms for each substance which may be fed into the system via an easy to use menu interface, to extract appropriate data.

Further modules are to be added approximately every six months, and will be a mixture of in-house developments and existing data bases from other organisations. The first will be the Chemdata system developed by the National Chemical Emergency Centre at Harwell, which is now used by the fire-brigade for land-based emergency response information.

The Civil Aviation Authority's International Air Transport regulations database is due to be linked into ESIS in 1984, followed by the ADR/RID European Road & Rail regulations, and the National and Local regulations, including ports.

Although EXIS has been set up as a private concern, the database is likely to be widely used by public emergency services as well as road hauliers, packaging manufacturers and tank containers operators, who would all subscribe *privately. For this reason,* Mr Burgess is anxious to keep charges low and anticipates a typical fee of around 80 pence for accessing information on one substance.

■ The IBS exhibition opening in Birmingham today offers the first official view of two new micros. Sharp will be showing their new portable, the PC5000. A 16 bit machine with 128K of RAM memory, it will offer the user a built in modem, and a large fold down screen. Triumph Adler will be unveiling their Personal Computer *selling at around* £350.

■ Visitors to COMPEC, to be held at Olympia next month, will be treated to an authentic fairground atmosphere. Micro Focus, the largest exhibitor there, will be exhibiting from 16 stands based on traditional fairground carousels. The touch of authenticity will be provided by Fred Fowle, a retired fairground artist, who painted the stands.

■ Employees of Micro Focus will soon be among the best equipped *in the country*. With the opening of their 25,000 square foot offices in Newbury, the company has announced that by the middle of next year they will have installed 150 IBM XT personal computers for their staff. This will allow them to have desk top electronic mail facilities, using 14 kilometres of co-axial cable laid in the building.

■ Thorn EMI Video, better known for its cartridge-based games for the VIC-20, Atari and Texas Instruments, next month launches a new clutch of cassette games for users of the Sinclair Spectrum.

Computer Appointments

CRICKET: YORKSHIRE MEET AGAIN TO DECIDE WHETHER TO RE-INSTATE THE MAN THEY SACKED

Boycott affair far from over

By Peter Ball

The believe that Dr Johnson was really referring to Yorkshiremen when he wrote 'they are a fair people, they never speak well of one another' will receive further reinforcement at Headingly this afternoon when the Yorkshire committee meet to consider anew their decision not to renew Geoffrey Boycott's contract.

For even in the recent annals of Yorkshire cricket, which for intrigues and passions make the plots of such outlandish soap operas as Dallas and Dynasty seem like the products of a prosaic imagination, the latest round of the continuing saga has been extraordinary. So deep are the divisions that it is hard to believe that even if the Boycott affair is settled satisfactorily – and it is hard to see how such warring views can be reconciled – the struggle for control of the club is likely to continue.

Accusations of bad faith are fo course *de rigueur*, but so heated has the debate become that it is almost standard practise for partisans to compare their opponents to Hitler, Gengis Khan or other gentlemen one would prefer not to sit down with at a committee table.

The exception is Michael Crawford, the county chairman, who both sides view as a man of honour. It was Crawford's initiative which led to the recalling of the committee in response to the stream of protest which greeted the original decision 12 days ago. Mr Crawford acted in resonse to a suggestion emanating from the protest meeting at Ossett a week ago on Sunday attended by 500 members. One of the speakers, Bob Slicer, a Bradford businessman, suggested that Boycott would be willing to accept a one-year contract, which would permit him to play through his testimonial year, and then retire.

It was as near to a compromise as that heated meeting reached. The atmosphere was such that one observer commented that had Ronnie Burnet, the chairman of the cricket committee which is seen as the main driving force in the anti-Boycott camp, shown up, 'he would have been lynched on the spot'. The protest meeting agreed to demand a special general meeting of the club, unless Mr Slicer's compromise was accepted.

Although the idea of a one-year contract had been mooted earlier in the season, it had never been taken up. Mr Crawford says that he suggested it to Sid Fielden, the former secretary of the Reform Group, and one of Boycott's closest allies, asking him to sound out Boycott on the subject, but Boycott rejected it at the time. Mr Fielden denies this, saying that an informal conversation on the subject had occurred but he had not been asked to approach Boycott, and that the approach should have come from Mr Crawford or Mr Burnet.





Crawford (left), trying to reconcile Hawk, Burnet (centre), and Boycott's champion Fielden.

Boycott's carefully worded statement on the same day – his first comment on the subject – reopened the possibility. Accordingly Mr Crawford contacted Mr Burnet and Julian Vallance, the chairman of the club's Press and Public Relations committee, and they agreed that the committee should reconvene to consider the possibility of a one-year contract. Mr Crawford, who is acutely aware of the club's financial position, is anxious to avoid the cost of a special general meeting, and is also privately convinced that its destructiveness would exceed anything seen so far. "I would do anything in my power to avoid calling a special general meeting," he said at the time.

There could be little doubt how a special general meeting would react. Even if one accepts that the committee's opponents have been much more vociferous and much more organised, than their supporters, the wave of anger which spread through the county in support of Boycott was unmistakable. Evening papers from Middlesbrough to Sheffield were inundated with letters of support. A poll of 600 people conducted by the *Leeds Evening Post* showed 94 per cent of popular support for Boycott, and among members in the poll the percentage was 92 per cent.

Whether, as Boycott's supporters hope and believe, that means Mr Crawford will swing his weight behind the compromise is another matter. On the face of it the compromise has much to recommend it. It would allow one of the greatest of batsmen to retire with a modicum of dignity, ameliorate the feeling of bad taste over a player who had just been granted a testimonial then being sacked by the same committee. It would above all avoid the potentially hideous spectre of Boycott, dressed in a suit, taking a collection at Bradford while out in the middle his erstwhile colleagues were on the rack at 50 for seven.

Whether it would really solve anything, howeve, is a question which will concern the 'floating voters' who the Boycott faction need to switch sides if what Mr Fielden describes as 'a faint ray of hope and no more than that' is to be realised. Peter Briggs, the Manchester solicitor and former president of the Reform Group, says that Boycott is a man of integrity and if he agrees to accept a one-year contract and then retire he would do so.

Others are less sanguine, and should Boycott have a successful season in 1984 – and there is no reason to suppose that he will not – there is the quite reasonable suspicion that many of his admirers would be no more *willing to accept* his departure 12 months hence than they are now.

If that consideration will weigh heavily on the minds of district representatives who are the most likely to follow Mr Crawford's lead, or to decide for themselves to accept the compromise, the cricket committee may still wish to grasp *the nettle now even if cast iron* guarantees were offered that one more season would see the end of the trauma. For as much as anything this affair has centred round the role of the cricket committee, with some members of the general committee, being less than convinced by the advisability of the committee being composed entirely of ex-players.

Although it would seem that the make-up of the cricket committee adds considerable weight to the charges against Boycott, the Reform Group and some other members of the general committee are unconvinced, claiming that they are completely out of touch with members' feelings, and attend matches less frequently than they should. That none of them attended the final John Player League game of the season at Chelmsford, where Yorkshire won their first trophy for 14 years, is a particular irritant, while others in the Boycott faction speak darkly about jealousies of Boycott's ability and in some rivalries dating back to the days when they were playing colleagues.

Clearly, unless Ronnie Burnet has had a change of heart – and there is no reason for believing that he has – the cricket committee are unlikely to change their votes. The other members of the 26 man committee are more divided. e seven voters who supported Boycott at the previous meeting are certain to maintain their position, with Tony Cawdry of Halifax, who somewhat surprisingly voted with the majority then, joining them this time. The other waverers, if there are any, are expected to be influenced heavily by Mr Crawford's eventual recommendation. For someone who describes it as "*the most difficult decision of* my life" it is an onerous responsibility.

Crawford likely to sway voters

Two groups in today's drama are readily identifiable. The Hawks, led by Ronnie Burnet, the cricket committee chairman and the vociferous Freddie Trueman, and the pro-Boycott group led by Sydney Fielden and Reg Kirk. But perhaps the most significant contribution will be that of Michael Crawford, the club chairman, whose voice may sway the uncommitted.

J.R. (Ronnie) BURNET, 65, chairman of Cricket Committee. A former amateur, Burnet was a player of limited ability who was made captain in 1958 at the age of 40 to sort out dressing-room unrest, *a situation with obvious parallels.* Then, he succeeded spectacularly.

F. S. TRUEMAN. 52, journalist, broadcaster, occasional night-club entertainer. Member, cricket committee. Viewed as a leading hawk. Whether he *ever* claimed to be 't' greatest bluddy fast bowler that ever drew breath' or not – he has since denied it – probably only Dennis Lillee has surpassed him since the war. His recent statement that Boycott should have been sacked ten years ago enraged opponents.

MICHAEL CRAWFORD. Chairman. 63, retired accountant, a former anateur who captained the second eleven. Regarded by both sides as a man of integrity, a natural *conciliator who has always tried to* bring the opposing factions together. Typically, he has not canvassed in advance of today's meeting, but whether he has the strength to impose a solution in the way predecessors like Lord Hawke and Brian Sellars would have done is questioned even by his friends.

SID FIELDEN. Doncaster area representative on general committee. Detective Sergeant with the South Yorkshire Constabulary, 26 years a *policeman, divorced Metho*dist lay preacher. Boycott's most outspoken supporter; spoke for one and a half hours in his defence at the last two committee meetings. the *bete noire* of the hawks.

H. R. (REG) KIRK. Theatre trust administrator in Wakefield, committee member for Hull. Kirk has emerged recently as a leading spokesman for Boycott's camp after initially appearing a neutral, and was a member of the in-depth *enquiry into Yorkshire's affairs in* 1981.

How they may vote

THE BOYCOTT CAMP
S Fielden (Doncaster)
P H Charles (Rotherham)
J Sokell (Barnsley)
H R Kirk (Hull)
Dr J R B Turner (Wakefield)
G D Drabble (Sheffield)
A Woodhouse (Leeds)
(all the above voted for him at the previous meeting).

THE HAWKS
Cricket Committee:
J R Burnet
D V Brennan
E Bwgin
P J Sharp
W H H Sutcliffe
F S Trueman
R Illingworth (Cricket manager)
Probable supporters:
C R Clegg (Bradford)
R L Feather (Bradford)
R K Platt (Huddersfield)
J A F Vallance (Leeds)

FLOATING VOTERS
Miss M Staines (Dewsbury)*
G H Dennis (Scarborough)*
T H Reed (Sheffield)*
N Shuttleworth (Nominee of Leeds and Club)
J R F Temple (former chairman)
Capt J D W Bailey (North Riding)
(* regarded as most likely to switch sides, if any do).

Schoolboy bowler puts a brake on West Indians

Amritsar (Reuter) – Chetan Sharma, a medium-fast schoolboy bowler, claimed three wickets cheaply to dissuade the West Indians from pressing for victory against North Zone yesterday.

The three-day match, the last before West Indies meet India in the first Test match, starting at Kanpur on Friday, ended in a draw, with the touring side 122 for five in their *second innings. They* had been set to score 250 to win.

Sharma, aged 16, who also bowled well in the first innings, finished with match figures of five wickets for 94 after removing Greenidge, Gomes and Richardson in seven overs.

NORTH ZONE: First innings 291-5 dec (Nayjot Singh 122, Yashpal Sharma 55).

Second Innings

R Lamba c Richardson b Davis	2
Nayjot Singh c Richards b Daniel	6
Gursharan Singh, st Dujon b Gomes	22
A Malhotra not out	52
Kirti Azad c sub b Richards	45
Yashpal Sharma c Lloyd b Harper	39
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, n-b 4)	9
Total (5 wkts dec)	175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–16, 3–56, 4–130, 5–175.

BOWLING: Davis 5-1-19-1; Daniel 6-0-21-1; Gomes 12-4-48-1; Harper 18-0-45-1; Richards 5-0-37-1.

WEST INDIANS:

First Innings

C G Greenidge, b Chetan	1
R B Richardson, c Yashpal b Maninder	47
I V A Richards, b Chetan	24
H A Gomes, st Khanna b Maninder	32
C L Lloyd, c Khanna b Azad	1
A L Logie, c Valson b Azad	18
P J Dujon, not out	55
E R A Harper, lbw b Maninder	10
A M E Roberts, not out	15
Extras (b6, lb6, w1, nb1)	14
Total (seven wickets dec.)	217

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–44, 3–100, 4–103, 5–127, 6–141, 7–188.

BOWLING: Valson 6-0-42-0; Chetan 16-1-61-2; Maninder 29-10-64-3; Azad 17-7-35-2; Shukla 2-1-3-0; Sharma 1-1-0-0.

Second Innings

C G Greenidge, b Chetan	5
R B Richardson, c Lamba b Chetan	26
I V A Richards, c Lamba b Maninder	61
H A Gomes, lbw b Chetan	1
C L Lloyd, not out	18
A L Logie, c and b Maninder	4
P J Dujon, not out	2
Extras (b 1, lb 1, nb 2)	4
Total (5 wkts)	122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–36, 3–48, 4–108, 5–118.

BOWLING: Valson 4-0-28-0; Chetan 7-0-33-0; Maninder 11-3-51-2; Azad 2-0-3-0; Shukla 5-1-5-0.

TENNIS

Miss Graf's pay day is rapidly approaching

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Sylvia Hanika, Bettina Bunge, Eva Pfaff and Claudia Kohde, the *most highly-ranked Germans*, are apprehensively looking over their shoulders. A spindly, long-legged girl, who celebrated her fourteenth birthday in June, is challenging the authority they thought they were sorting out among themselves. Her name is Steffi Graf, and she is two-thirds of the way towards qualifying for the 32-player singles competition in the £95,000 Daihatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre.

Miss Graf weighs only 7st 6lb, but pierces more than 5ft 5in of the gases that surround the earth's crust. What there is of her is mostly vertical. She looks thin enough to break under stress, but she has been playing tennis for almost 10 years, is the youngest girl to earn a place in *the world rankings, and is currently* 122nd and rising.

Miss Graf middles the ball as if the alternative was difficult, understands tennis geometry and shot sequences, and is boldly eager to win points, rather than wait for her opponent to *lose them. She has* sound nerves, too – and needed them in winning close matches against Anthea Stewart and Lea Plchova.

The seedings, a sandwich in which six Europeans separate two Americans, suggest that the last eight will be Chris Lloyd v Mima Jausovec, Andrea Temesvari v Verginia Ruzici, Iva Budarova v Joanna Durie, and Miss Pfaff v Pamela Shriver. The likely match between Miss Durie and Miss Shriver would be a pointer to their forthcoming Wightman Cup encounter.

The doubles seedings suggest that the line-up for the semi-finals will be *Mrs Lloyd* and Miss Shriver v Miss Ruzici and Catherine Tanvier, and Miss Durie and Ann Kiyomura v Anne Hobbs and Candy Reynolds. Miss Durie and Miss Hobbs are British champions, but, should they meet this week, will be on opposite sides of the net.

Hanika: threatened

The last eight in the qualifying competition will play down to four this morning, thus deciding the distribution of almost £7,500 in preliminary prizes before the big money goes on the table. "Big money" is, these days, as vague as "young". Consider Miss Graf in relation to Anne Smith, who shared the Brighton doubles title three years running, but at the age of 24 has withdrawn to univerity to study psychology. There is something funny going on in women's tennis.

SECOND QUALIFYING ROUND (British unless stated): A Brown bt H Fukarkova (Cz), 6-1, 6-1; D Coles bt P Teeguarden (US), 7-6, 6-3; M Calleja (Fr) bt A Kanellopoulous (Gr), 6-2, 6-4; S Graf (WG) bt L Plchova (Cz), 7-6, 7-6.

Apologies again, partner

Tarpon Springs, Florida (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova, the Wimbledon and United States Open champion, won her thirtysixth successive match to defeat her doubles partner and fellow American, Pam Shriver, 6-3, 6-2 in the final of a $150,000 tournament here. Miss Navratilova, the top seed, earned $28,000 as she took her 1983 *match record to* 72 wins and one defeat. Her only loss was against Kathy Horvath, an American, in the French Open.

The second-seeded Miss Shriver, who received $14,000, has lost 16 of *19* matches against Miss Navratilova. They later teamed up to beat Bonnie Gadusek and Wendy White 6-0, 6-1 in the doubles final.

This was Miss Navratilova's first tournament since she won her first US *Open* title *last month with a 6-1*, 6-3 victory over Chris Lloyd.

WORLD GAMES

'Alternative' sports strike back

By Pat Butcher

New sports, like new religions – and to the practitioner there is no difference between the two – take a long time getting accepted by the multitude. But 24 "alternative" sports are striking back. They are amalgamating in the first World Games, to be held in London in 1985.

These alternative Olympics will use existing facilities like the Wembley complex, the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, Wimbledon speedway stadium and others for sports which include roller-skating, water-skiing, body-building and softball. A total of 1,800 participants from 65 countries are expected in London between July 24 and August 4.

Some of the banes of the Olympic Ames will be avoided. Dr Un Yong Kim, president of the World Games Council, announced at yesterday's press launch in London that there will be no distinction between amateur and professional (although speedway is the only one of the 24 sports that falls into the latter category). Nor should there be any restriction of numbers from any one country: if they are among the best in the world, they should be present.

Some of the sports will be unfamiliar to British audiences – would you sign a contract to play Faustball? How are the teams for casting selected? – but the interest in other countries has already, according to the marketing organizers, West Nally, sold three-quarters of the sponsorship and television contracts which will raise the £2m necessary to stage the event.

The 24 sports involved are: *Field archery, body-building, casting,* Faustball (fistball), fin swimming, karate, korfball, life-saving, motocross, netball, pentanque, power-lifting, racquetball, roller-skating (artistic, hockey and speed), softball, speedway, Taekhondo (Korean martial arts), tenpin bowling, trampoline, tug-of-war, water-skiing, Sambo wrestling.

Sarfraz hits out at intrigue

Sarfraz Nawaz, the Pakistan fast-medium bowler, who was suspended from playing first-class cricket till March for making critical statements about the Pakistan board, accused Haseeb Khan, the chairman of the selection committee, of masterminding intrigue against him.

BASKETBALL

Only Solent Stars are justifying expectations

By Nicholas Harling

With standards levelling out in the first division, only one leading team this season are justifying pre-season expectations and they are Solent Stars, the National League leaders. With Sunderland surprisingly beaten at Bracknell on Saturday, Solent are now the only unbeaten team, a record they *maintained at the expense of* Kingston.

Solent's sixth league win looked in doubt when Kingston led 47-37 after fifteen minutes, but Kingston collected only one point more before the interval. By then Solent were in control and heading for their 108-79 success, with Johnson (28 points), Watson (20) and Tatham (17) inflicting most of the damage. Ellison (24) was the top scorer for Kingston, who must have used up most of their inspiration beating Crystal Palace so heavily in midweek.

Sunderland's first defeat could not have been by a smaller margin, Bracknell hanging on to win 88-87 after they had increased their 47-40 *interval lead by another six points* without reply. Callandrillo (29) continued where he had left off against Brighton, who conceded 38 point to him in midweek. Brandon (31) was in his usual devastating shooting form for Sunderland, and Wearren (25) was also prolific.

What might have been a bad weekend in the south for Sunderland was averted in an equally exciting game at Brighton on Sunday. The teams were level 48-48 at *half-time. 90-90 at full-time.* and Sunderland got home only 104-102 in overtime, with Wearren (21) sinking the last two baskets for them. Brandon (23) and Nottage (22) also excelled, as did Jenkins (26), Cunningham (25), Tuz (22) and Burns (20) for the home side. Tuz faces disciplinary action for his outburst at the referee during his *side's 79-69 midweek defeat* by Bracknell.

Like Palace, Hemel Hempstead are experiencing something of a slump. Their two matches in the north ended in embarrassing defeats, Doncaster beating them 105-93 and the revitalized Liverpool and Warrington Vikings winning 91-74.

On the encouraging side for Hemel was the contribution of their new American guard, Smith, who *finished with a weekend aggregate* of 51. Knuckles, who scored 32 points against Doncaster, was fouled out after only five minutes of the second half against Liverpool with only 12 to his name.

Murray International Metals, Scottish Cup winners for the last five years, have been given an easy draw *in* the first round of this year's competition against non-league Coasters at Meadowbank. If newly formed Team Glasgow get through their qualifying section, they will meet Falkirk's Team Solripe.

DRAW: Barr Construction v Lothian and Borders Police; Edzell v Scottish Pride; MM v Coasters; Solripe v Glasgow or Clydebank; Dalkeith v Perth or Kilmarnock or GEAR; Jordanhill v Sonex; Seahawks v Boroughmuir; Beanstalkers v BRC Jets. (Ties to be played before October 30.)

RUGBY LEAGUE

£30,000 for schoolboy

By Keith Macklin

Shaun Edwards, a Wigan schoolboy, celebrated his seventeenth birthday yesterday by putting his *signature on a document which*, by all accounts, enables him to pocket or hand to his parents around £30,000. He achieves this schoolboy record on joining Wigan's professional register.

Shaun, the son of a *former* Warrington half back, Jackie Edwards, is an outstanding stand-off half whom several clubs wanted. His loyalty to his home town won the day and Wigan did not make the mistake they made with his father, who was allowed to go to Warrington.

Kent Invicta will appear before the Rugby League management committee to explain why they were *45 minutes late for their game* with Bramley on Sunday. Their train was delayed. They stand to pay a minimum fine of £85 for minutes lost on the basis of a pound each for the first five minutes and £2 a minute thereafter.

Leeds are to play their first division championship match against Widnes at Headingley on October 26. This game was scheduled for next Sunday but Widnes meet Whitehaven then in a preliminary round tie in the John Player Special Trophy competition.

FOOTBALL: CRISES IN THE SECOND DIVISION

Winding-up order on Charlton adjourned

Mark Hulyer, the Charlton Athletic chairman yesterday won his latest battle to keep the club alive. But it could be only a temporary reprieve. A Leeds court adjourned a winding-up order against the second division club until November 24.

The hearing was adjourned when 14 other creditors asked that there should be a breathing space so that efforts to save the club could continue.

By next month Hulyer hopes to have raised sufficient funds to reach a settlement with the former chairman Mike Gliksten, who owns the ground freehold. Gliksten, who claims he is owed around £500,000, today attempts to have Hulyer declared a bankrupt at Medway County Court. But club officials do not believe that hearing will affect the club immediately.

Graham Hortop, the Charlton secretary, said: "The news was the best we could hope for in the circumstances and it gives us time to resolve the situation. We haven't stopped working, but in the back of *our minds we knew today* was extremely important for the club".

If Hulyer loses today's hearing, the weight of Charlton's problems will land on their managing director, Richard Collins. "The chairman wouldn't be able to act as a company director if he is declared a bankrupt", Hortop said.

Hulyer, in charge for 16 months, *offered to* resign as chairman at the weekend if it meant saving the club. But he still hopes that Greenwich Council will come to the rescue.

They are meeting tomorrow night and look prepared to buy out *Gliksten. But they will be unwilling* to bail out Hulyer who stands to lose the £300,000 he injected into Charlton during the summer, the club and his house.

In his plea for an adjournment, Michael Burton, representing the club, said that under Football League rules, if the club was liquidated, the registration of its players would pass to the League and they would then retain any transfer fees obtained.

"Therefore at a stroke the company's major asset of £400,000 or more would be lost" he said.

Earlier James Allen for Adelong Ltd, Michael Gliksten's company, and the main creditor, said Charlton was more than £1m in the red, taking into account other debts and interest charges.

Even if Charlton do go into receivership *it* would still be possible for a new company to be formed – Charlton Athletic 1983 – to carry on as a second division club if it could meet the requirements of the receiver and the Football League.

This was done successfully in the cases of Bristol City, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Bradford City.

Swansea chairman resigns

By Peter Walker

Following on Sunday's 2-1 home defeat at the hands of Newcastle United, a result which confirmed Swansea City's bottom placing in the second division, the chairman, Malcolm Struel, and the vice-chairman, Tom Phillips, resigned yesterday afternoon. "I have been privileged to serve the club for 14 years," said Mr Struel "and have twice saved league football for Swansea and southwest Wales.

"I am vacating the chair because I have become completely disenchanted with the way the game is going. In fairness to the club, I do not consider, feeling as I do, that I can any longer summon the necessary motivation. It is my intention to remain a director of the club for the present." Mr Phillips is also to remain on the board.

The financial position of the club has been causing increasing anxiety since relegation from the first division last season. The position of the manager John Toshack, who 18 months ago led Swansea into the first division, became clearer at the end of a second board meeting. He was not sacked, nor did he offer to resign, according to the secretary, *Gordon Daniels.*

The new chairman is the director, Douglas Sharpe, managing director of a Swansea building firm.

English exports on the mark

Two of the English forwards who have forsaken the first division for the Continent both excelled at the weekend.

David Fairclough, formerly of Liverpool, now with Lucerne, scored all three goals in his team's 3-0 win over Basle in the fourth round of the Swiss Cup.

Two goals by the former England *International Lauri Cunningham* Atlético Madrid's unbeaten record and enabled last season's relegation candidates Valencia to take over at the top of the Spanish first division.

Atlético succumbed 2-1 to Sporting Gijon, who signed Cunningham on a years loan from Real Madrid in August, while Valencia beat the 1982 champions Real Sociedad 2-1 to go one point clear. Barcelona, still without the injured Maradona, wasted chances galore and went *down 2-1 to* lively Real Valladolid whose Uruguayan formed Da Silva is the division's top scorer with seven goals. Schuster Barcelona's other foreign import, went off with strained ligaments in his right leg. He misses tomorrow's European Cup Winners' cup-tie in Nijmegen.

Athletic Bilbao, who were thrashed 4-1 last week by Seville, beat Osasuna 1-0 in a lacklustre game before their European Cup *first leg, second round tie against* Liverpool tomorrow.

The Basque attack was sadly out of touch although Noriega was in fine form and could be the biggest threat to Liverpool's hopes of reaching the quarter-finals. But Argote and Sarabia were closely marked and made little impact.

Sarabia did, however, set up the winner when he collected a pass from Urquiaga and teed the ball up for Sola to drive in an angled shot. *The Bilbao defence was streng*thened by the return of De Andres from injury and they will also welcome back the notorious Goikoetxea at Anfield. Currently serving a 10-match suspension for his crude tackle on Maradona, Goikoetxea is available to face Liverpool because the ban applies only to Spanish League games.

Gerry Armstrong, the Northern Ireland forward, scored Real Mallorca's consolation goal in the 3-*1 defeat at Espanol.*

In West Germany, the Hamburg substitute Juergen Milewski, returned after a long lay-off through injury to fire the European champions to the top of the first division. Milewski scored the only goal of the game against newly-promoted Waldhof Mannheim 14 minutes from time after a brilliant dummy in the penalty area by *Schatzschneider.*

Yet it was the Mannheim club, losing their unbeaten home record, who dominated the game.

Hamburg went two points clear of Bayern Munich, who crashed 2-0 to their bogey team Cologne.

Cologne snuffed out the menace of Rummenigge by giving him the usual close attention of their tough defender, Prestin. Rummenigge has not scored against Cologne in their past eight meetings – and each time Prestin has taken the credit.

Fairclough: treble for Lucerne

Results around Europe

ARGENTINE: San Lorenzo de Almagro 2, Huracan 1; Racing Cordoba 0, Union Santa Fe 0; Independiente 1, Ferrocarril Oeste 0; Newell's Old Boys 1, Boca Juniors 0; River Plate 3, Platense 1; Estudiantes la Plata 2, Rosario Central 1; Argentinos Juniors 1, Talleres Cordoba 0; Temperley 1, Velez Sarsfield 1.

AUSTRIAN: Admira Wacker 6, Neusiedl 1; GAK 1, Sturm Graz 2; Eisenstadt 0, Austria Vienna 2; Lask 2, Austria Salzburg 2; Union Wels 1, Innsbruck 1; Austria Klagenfurt 3, Voest Linz 0; Fav 0, St Veit 1.

BELGIAN: Molenbeek 1, Liegeois 2; Waregem 0, Waterschei 1; Lokeren 0, Cercle Bruges 1; Bruges 1, Ghent 1; Beveren 2, Seraing 2; Beringen 1, Courtrai 0; Malines 1, Andérlecht 1; *Antwerp 0, Beerschot 1; Standard Liège 0;* Lierse 0.

BULGARIAN: Levski Spartak 1, Chernomorets 1; CSKA Sept Zname 6, Sliven 1; Botev(Vratsa) 0, Belasitsa 0; Zhaka-Spartak Varna 2, Lokomotiv Sofia 0; Etar 4, Shoumen 1; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 0, Cherno More Varna 0; Beroe 1, Slavia 0; Trakia (Plovdiv) 5, Haskovo 3.

CZECHOSLOVAK: Banik Ostrava 2, Dukla Banska Bystrica 0; Sparta Praha 3, Spartak Trnava2; Dukla Praha 1, Slovan Bratislava 1; Inter Bratislava 2, RH Cheb 0; Tatran Presov 1, Bohemians Praha 0; Lokomotiva Kosice 4, Slavia Praha 2; Zul Zilina 2, TJ Vitkovice 0; Plastika Nitra 1, Sklounion Teplice 1.

DANISH: Frem Copenhagen 2, Esbjerg 2; *Broendby 4, Broenshoej 1; Koege 0, Herning 0;* Ikast 1, B 93 Copenhagen 0; B 1903 Copenhagen 2, Kolding 1; OB Odense 1, Naestved 0; Lyngby 2, Vejle 0; AGF Aarhus 3, Hvidovre 0.

DUTCH: Willen 11 Tilburg 0, Utrecht 2; PEC Zwolle 3, DS79 Dordrecht 2; Volendam 3, Sparta Rotterdam 2; Helmond Sport 1, Excelsior 2; Fortuna Sittard 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 1; Feyenoord 1, PSV Eindoven 1; Haarlem 2, *AZ 67 Alkmaar* 2; Groningen 2, GA Eagles 0; Den Bosch 3, Ajax 0.

FINNISH CUP: Final: Kuusysi 2, Reka 0.

FRENCH: Nantes 0, Lens 0; Rouen 2, Laval 0; Paris St Germain 1, Nimes 1; Bordeaux 1, Metz 1; Lille 1, Auxerre 2; Nancy 2, St Etienne 0; Rennes 4, Bastia 1; Sochaux 1, Monaco 1, Strasbourg 1, Brest 0; Toulouse 1, Toulon 3.

GREEK: Olympiakos 1, AEK 0; Apollon *Athens* 1, Panionios 0; Egaleo 1, PAOK 1; Panserraikos 2, Panathinaikos 2; Larisa 0, Irakilis 0; Aris 4, Apollon Kalamarias 0; Ofi 3, Ethnikos 2; Yannina 4, Doxa 0.

SWISS CUP: La Chaux-de-Fonds 1, Servette 3; Granges 1, Xamax 3; Bienne 3, Laufon 3; Bulle 3, Boncourt 0; Fribourg 0, Sion 3; Red *Star 1, Grasshopper 2;* Aarau 8, Aurore *0;* St Gall 2, Winterthur 0.

LUXEMBOURG: Jeunesse Esch 1, Stade Dudelange 2; Spora 2, Union Luxembourg 4; Witz 1, Red Boys 5; Progres Niedercorn 4, Ettelbrueck 0; Aris Bonnevoie 2, Beggen 4; Rumelange 4, Grevenmacher 0.

WEST *GERMAN: Eintracht* Brunswick 4, Kaiserslautern 0; Fortuna Düsseldorf 2, Bayer Leverkusen 2; Arminia-Bielefeld 0, Stuggart 0; Cologne 2, Bayern Munich 0; Borussia Moenchengladbach 2, Nuremberg 0; Bochum 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 1; Waldhof Mannheim 0, Hamburg 1; Kickers Offenbach 3, Bayer Uerdingen 2; Werder Bremen 2, Borussia Dortmund 1.

SPANISH: Valencia 2, Real Sociedad 1; Malaga 1, Cadiz 1; Rial Betis 3, Real *Zaragoza* 1; Real Madrid 3, Salamanca 0; Real Valladolid 2, Barcelona 1; Sporting 2, Atletico Madrid 1, Real Murcia 1, Sevilla 1; Athletic Bilbao 1, Osasuna 0; Espanol 3, Real Mallorca 1.

● There were no first division matches in Italy.

Fisher net a home FA Cup draw

Fisher Athletic, the Southern *League, Premier Division* side making their first appearance in the FA Cup, were given a home game against Isthmian League side Harrow Borough in yesterday's fourth qualifying round draw. Four non-leaguers are exempt to the first round proper – Altringham and Enfield, and FA Trophy finalists Telford and Northwich Victoria.

DRAW: (Matches to be played on Oct 29): *Frickley Ath* v North Shields; Horwich RMI v Macclesfield Town; Lancaster City or Whitby Town v Bishop Auckland; Penrith v Horden CW; Bangor City v Scarborough; Workington v Mossley; Hyde Utd v Blyth Spartans; Corby Town or AP Leamington v Wellingborough;

Walthamstow AV or Lowestoft Town v Oldbury or Burton Albion; Kettering Town v Sutton Coldfield Town; Hitchin Town v Gainsborough Trinity or Bridgnorth Town; Boston United v Stafford Rangers; Chelmsford City or VS Rugby v Bedworth or Moor Green; Eastwood Town v Wycombe; Fisher Ath v Harrow Borough; Folkestone v Dagenham; Wealdstone v Bishops Stortford; Harlow Town v Barnet; Barking v Gravesend and Northfleet or

Ashford Town; Dartford or Sittingbourne v Tooting and Mitcham; Maidstone United v Sutton United; Weymouth v Farnborough Town; Windsor and Eton v Cheltenham Town;

Witney Town or Basingstoke v Worcester City; Yeovil v *Minehead;* Poole Town v Slough Town; AFC Totton or Waterlooville v Wokingham Town; Corinthian Casuals v Merthyr Tydfil or Gloucester City.

CYCLING

Doyle one day from triumph

From John Wilcockson
West Berlin

Going into the fifth evening of the Berlin six-day race yesterday, Tony Doyle was on the way to becoming the first British winner in the 75-year history of the event. His partner, Dannny Clark, from Tasmania, is a six-day veteran, with *23 wins to his credit*, but Doyle has not finished better than fifth in any of the 20 events he has contested in four winters around the indoor tracks of Europe.

This is the first of 17 races this season, and is regarded as one of the toughest. "Leading this race is equivalent to wearing the yellow jersey in the Tour de France," Doyle said yesterday.

In the afternoon session, Clark and Doyle had to repel an attack by their closest rivals Gert Frank and Hans-Henrik Oerstead, of Denmark. The Danes are equal on laps with the Commonwealth pair, but more than 70 points in arrears. Points are awarded in the lap sprints, *motor-paced races and* various time trials throughout the six days.

Two laps behind, in third place, are the favoured German pairing of Gregor Braun, last year's winner, and Henry Rinklin. Their handicap looks too much to make up in the remaining three sessions. "Given a good partner, I knew I had it in me to win", stated Doyle, "and I feel confident that we can hang on till the finish".

LATEST PLACINGS: 1, D Clark, A Doyle (Aus/GB), 375 pts; 2, H Oersted, G Frank (Den), 304; 3, G Braun, H Rinklin (WG), 363, at 2 laps; 4, R Pijnen, J Raas (Neth), 218, at 4 laps; 5, E De Wilde, G Wiggins (Bel/Aus), 198, at 4 laps; 6, U Freuler, H Kanel (Switz), 367, at 5 laps.

● The city of Pretoria has given permission for the South Africa tour to finish there – on condition that the riders obey the traffic lights. The council have also insisted that the organisers clear all litter left by competitors and spectators along the route.

IN BRIEF

David Taylor became the eighth of the top 16 seeds to fall in the professional snooker players' tournament at Bristol yesterday. Taylor, seeded 10th, went down 5-3 to the United Kingdom billiards champion Mark Wildman.

John Campbell, who is in his first year as a professional, claimed his first world ranking point when he beat Graham Miles 5-2.

SECOND ROUND: J Campbell (Aus) bt G Miles 5-2; M Wildman bt Taylor 5-3; A Meo bt D Reynolds 5-0.

MOTOR CYCLING: Barry Sheene has confirmed his entry for two events at the Marshall Tractors international meeting at Brand Hatch on October 22 and 23.

BOXING: Prince Rodney (Huddersfield), who stopped Jimmy Batten to win the vacant British light-middleweight title a week ago, has been ordered to defend it against Jimmy Cable (Orpington) before the end of the year. Tom Collins has been ordered to defend the light-heavyweight championship against Dennis Andries by the same date.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Dallas Cowboys 37, Philadelphia Eagles 7; Seattle Seahawks 38, Los Angeles Raiders 36, San Francisco 49ers 32, New Orleans Saints 13, Buffalo Bills 30, Baltimore Colts 7; Pittsburgh Steelers 44, Cleveland Browns 17; Los Angeles Rams 27, Atlanta Falcons 21; Minnesota Vikings 34, Houston Oilers 14; Miami Dolphins 32, New York Jets 14; New England Patriots 37, San Diego Chargers 21; Detroit Lions 31, Chicago Bears 17; Denver Broncos 24, Cincinnati Bengals 17; Kansas City Chiefs 38, New York Giants 17; St Louis Cardinals 34, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 27.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas Cowboys	7	0	0	1.000	215	135
Washtn Redskins	6	1	0	.833	182	122
Philadelphia Egls	4	3	0	.529	111	138
New York Giants	2	5	0	.286	128	156
St Louis Cardls	2	5	0	.286	137	218
CENTRAL						
Minnesota Vikings	5	2	0	.714	164	167
Green Bay Pkrs	3	3	0	.500	161	165
Detroit Lions	3	4	0	.429	147	133
Chicago Bears	2	5	0	.286	148	154
Tampa Bay Bcrs	0	7	0	.000	108	188
WEST						
S Francisco 49ers	5	2	0	.714	203	122
L Angeles Rams	5	2	0	.714	203	122
N Orleans Saints	4	3	0	.571	152	155
Atlanta Falcons	2	5	0	.286	145	145

CYCLING

WEST BERLIN: Six-day race (fourth night): 1, D Clark/T Doyle (Aus/GB), 365pts; 2, G Frank/H-H Oersted (Den) 282 (2 laps behind); 3, G *Braun/H Rinklin* (WG), 353 (4); 4, R *Pijnen*/J Raas (Neth) 213 (5); 5, E de Wilde/G Wiggins (Bel/Aus) 184 (5); 6, U Freuler/H Kaenel (Swit) 374 (6).

FOOTBALL

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING MATCHES: African zone: Libya 2, Algeria 1. Cameroun wo, Tunisia scr.

PENTATHLON

COTO DE CAZA (California): Men's junior world championships: Fencing: 1, R Bardi (Hun), L Fabian (Hun) 1,096 pts; 3, H Lundblad (Swe) 1,024; 4, M Quattrini (It), I Peirits (Austria). P Taylor (GB) 852. Overall standing after two events: 1, Bardi 2,198; 2, Lundblad 2,124; 3, Quattrini, Peirits 2,052; 10, Taylor 1,892.

GOLF

MELBOURNE (Florida): Suntree tournament: 274: D January, 69, 66, 68, 71. 277: A Palmer, 69, 65, 73, 70. 279: M Barber, 70, 70, 70, 69. 280: D Sikes, 71, 72, 68, 69; G Brewer, 73, 67, 73, 67; G Littler, 74, 69, 63, 74. 282: G Dickin, 70, 71, 71, 69. 284: G Wolstenholme, 72, 71, 71, 70; J Ferree, 72, 70, 72, 70; P Thomson, 68, 72, 75, 69.

LANCASTER: Aer Lingus schools championship, qualifying round: 1, Rossall, 257; 2, Lakes, Windermere, 258; 3, Kirkham GS, Preston, 259. Best individual score: S Gabb (Cockermouth GS), 82.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Patrick Division						
New York Rangers	6	1	0	12	31	18
Philadelphia Flyers	5	1	0	10	30	14
New York Islanders	4	2	0	8	27	27
New Jersey Devils	1	4	0	2	14	22
Pittsburgh Pens	1	4	0	2	18	28
Washington Caps	0	6	0	0	15	29
Adams Division						
Quebec Nordiques	4	2	1	9	37	40
Boston Bruins	4	1	0	8	25	13
Buffalo Sabres	2	3	1	5	21	26
Hartford Whalers	2	2	1	5	18	20
Montreal Canadiens	2	3	0	4	20	25
Norris Division						
St Louis Blues	5	1	0	10	28	19
Chicago Blk Hawks	4	2	0	8	25	25
Tor Maple Leafs	3	2	1	7	32	28
Minnesota N Stars	2	3	1	5	27	27
Detroit Red Wings	0	3	2	2	19	29
Smyth Division						
Edmonton Oilers	6	0	0	12	34	20
Vancouver Canucks	2	4	0	4	27	28
Winnipeg Jets	1	3	2	4	21	24
Calgary Flames	1	3	1	3	15	20
Los Angeles Kings	0	4	2	2	16	26

RACKETS

SCHOOLS MATCH: Rugby bt Haileybury 3-0. (Haileybury first): R Bonoliack and J Symonds lost to D J D Martin and D M Hennaford 7-15, 7-15, 15-3, 11-15, 11-15; G Tentori and J King lost to C Lindsay and G W Deveroux 2-15, 11-15, 7-15, 15-9, 1-15; R Morgan and A Stahl lost to R S Brown and G M Lewis 15-12, 10-15, 10-15, 7-15, 9-15.

RACING: PIGGOTT NARROWS TITLE GAP/WRONG WINNER GIVEN AT FONTWELL PARK

Market justifies valuation of Shareef Dancer

By Michael Seely

The underlying strength of the bloodstock market has been shown by the results of the October Open Yearling Sales which ended at Newmarket on Saturday. Aggregate, average and median prices all showed an increase on last year's figures. 940 lots were on offer compared with 692 in 1982.

The total aggregate advanced by 41.45 per cent to 6,769,125 guineas. The average increased to an even more remarkable extent by 72.52 per cent to 12,820 guineas. The median price – that is to say the figure in the middle when all sales are listed in price order – when up from 4,600 to 7,400 guineas. The ratio of lots sold also increased from 75.49 per cent to 84.07 per cent. Tattersall's chairman, Michael Watt, said: "It was a very successful sale, especially for the better horses. Unfortunately, too many nice physical specimens had weak pedigrees."

George Blackwell, the bloodstock agent, is noted as a sound judge. He bought Nonalco, the winner of the 1974 2,000 Guineas for $30,000 and Henbit, the hero of the 1980 Derby for only $24,000. "Until recently I have been able to be pretty accurate aout what a yearling might fetch," he said, "But not nowadays. It is easy to be wrong by as much as £100,000. And I'm not talking about the top-priced lots either."

As the yearling prices increased, the value of stallion nominations continued to soar, particularly those for Northern Dancr and his sons. The victory of El Gran Señor in last Friday's William's Hill Dewhurst Stakes provided yet another dramatic advertisement for the prepotent stallion whose classic winning sons and grandsons this season include Shareef Dancer, Caerleon, Lomond and L'Emigrant. A nomination to Northern Dancer now commands $600,000 and one to Nijinsky $400,000 and so against this background the $150,000 that will be charged for a nomination to Shareef Dancer is not excessive.

The syndication of Shareef Dancer is now complete. Sheikh Maktoum Al Maktoum has reserved 10 shares for the use of the family and 30 have been sold to breeders world-wide. "The response from the United Stakes has been particularly gratifying," Robert Acton, Sheikh Mohammed's general stud manager, said yesterday. "Although several shares have been sold in Europe unfortunately only two have gone to buyrs who pay taxes in the United Kingdom."

The Maktom family appreciate the fact that the disappointment is felt in this country that Shareef Dancer was unable to run in either the Prix de l'Arc De Triomphe or the Champion Stakes. However, they were advised by Michael Stoute, that the colt's work had been disapointing and also that his blood count had been unsatisfactory.

There is no doubt that the form of Shareef Dancer's victory over Caerleon and Teenoso, the winners of the French and English Derby, makes Shareef Dancer superior to All Along, the hero of the Arc, and of Sunday's Rothman's International in Toronto. *Timeform* acknowledged this when they rate Time Charter at 144 and All Along at 139.

Shareef Dancer's jockey, Walrter Swinburn, and Lester Piggott were in action at Leicester yesterday after successful trips abroad over the weekend. Piggott went to Rome where he won the Gran Premio del Jockey Club on Awaasif. Swinburn flew to Toronto where the 22-year old jockey gave a repeat performance of his Arc victory on All Along in the Rothmans International at Woodbine in Toronto.

"I only got there an hour before the race," Swinburn said "My Concorde flight was twwo hours late leaving Heathrow, due to engine trouble. Although the ground was soft All Along won in great style. Hopefully, I'll go back there to ride her again in the Turf Classic at Aqueduct and then in the Washington International at Laurel Park. These three races are ranked as the American autumn triple crown and americans will collect a $1m bonus if she wins the next two as well.

Swinburn arrived back at Heathrow at 7.30 yesterday morning and after four hours sleep drove to Newmarket where both his mounts, Trois Vallees and Island Mill, finished unplaced. Piggott, however, had a magnificent afternoon when landing a treble for Henry Cecil on Ophrys, Innamorato and Eljazzi. Piggott is now 12 behind Willie Carson in the race for the jockeys' title and although Carson's 12-day suspension does not end until next Monday, Piggott still faces an uphill struggle with only 16 days left before the end of the season.



Rise and fall: Donaghmoyne's rider, Karl Byrne, is brought down to earth at Fontwell

Judge alters result hour after race

The result of the fifth race at Fontwell Park yesterday, the Halnaker Novices' Chase, was officially altered in amazing circumstances nearly half an hour after the last event. Morton the Hatter was originally declared the winner, and all bets will be settled on this 8-1 chance. But nearly an hour later, the judge, Graham Wymyss successfuly sought the stewards' permission to change the winner to Glamour Show, the 11-10 favourite.

Morton the Hatter and Glamour Show had fought a desperate battle over the last three fences. Glamour Show got the upper hand on the run-in, but Morton the Hatter rallied again very close to home and after calling for a photgraph, the judge announced Morton the Hatter the short head winner.

This meant that Morton the Hatter's owner, Frank Hill, an 80-year-old retired Kent hop grower, believed that he had at last achieved a long cherished ambition to get 100 winners and the Fontwell Park directors presented him with a £100 decanter as a memento.

Mr Hill, whose first winner was Acrobatic, ridden by the great Steve Donoghue back in 1928, was already on his way home to Eridge, near Tunbridge Wells with the decanter when the following announcement came: "The judge informed the stewards that he wished to alter the result of the race. The stewards interviewed him, accepted the fact that he had made a mistake, and under rule 26 (1) confirmed that Glamour Show was first and Morton the Hatter second.

The photo finish print made available to the public showed perfectly clearly that Glamour Show was the winner by a margin of four or five inches, and it was very difficult to imagine how the print could be misread. When the matter came to light the judge was not available for comment.

There was a further twist when Morton the Hatter's rider, Gary Moore, clad only in a towel, declared that he wanted to object to Glamour Show. "I thought I was beaten. Glamour Show was leaning on me all the way up the straight, and I couldn't give my horse full assistance. I was all set to object when I was announced the winner."

This would have presented the stewards with another problem, because the rules state that an objection must be lodged within five minutes of a jockey weighing in. Moore subsequently saw the film of the race and then decided there were no real grounds for his complaint.

So Glamour Show became the 20th winner of the season for Richard Rowe who said: "I was sure that I had won, and couldn't believe it when I was placed second." Not surprisingly, a number of angry punters complained bitterly to the stewards and to officials.

GOLF

Elusive prize draws closer as Jacklin's men grow in stature

From Mitchell Platts, Palm Beach, Florida

Europe touched glory, touched the hearts of the American nation and, for one fleeting, unforgettable moment, almost touched the elegant golden chalice before the United States of America retained the 25th Ryder Cup by the narrowest of margins on Sunday.

That the chalice, commissioned by seed merchant Samuel Ryder in 1927 for the purpose of instituting a biennial match, remains in the trophy cupboard at the PGA National Golf Club is not surprising. Victory in the Ryder Cup, victory against the United States, requires a super-human effort akin to negotiating Everest. And even with success in sight there is always another obstacle to be overcome. This time the spirit existed, the ability existed but what proved insurmountable was the American nerve, which was that little bit stronger at the crucial time.

Unquestionably the golden opportunity of a first win on American soil was lost at the 11th hour. It would, however, be both callous and unwarranted to attach blame to any one person. Golf is an individual game and it is only every two years that 12 players are brought together to form one force. Within that force there are certain tobe players who, for one reason or another, are not quite on their game.

For the line between success and failure as far as the golf swing is concerned is as narrow as the cover of a golf ball itself.

Both the European team and their American counterparts had players within their ranks who were not performing at their best. For instance Bernard Gallacher and Sandy Lyle, without a doubt two of our strongest players, failed to gather a single point.

So it is pure conjecture to suggest that Europe would have won if Gallacher and Lyle had been in peak form. What is certain is that every one of the European team, including Gordon Brand who played only in the singles, deserves to be welcomed home as a hero because as a team they produced the most exciting Ryder Cup match to unfold on American soil. They illustrated how fast the gulf in standards is closing between the two sides.

Nicklaus insisted that when the next match takes place, at The Belfry in 1985, Europe will probably start as the fvourites, there can be no greater accolade. With Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo and Bernhard Langer, the European team possesses three world class players.

In twio years time Paul Way might well have emerged as another. Way gathered three and a half points in his first Ryder Cup. That was a remarkable effort by the 20-year-old from Kent, and afterwards Nicklaus said: "He's a tremendous prospect. For a little guy he knocks the cover off the ball."

More improtantly, Way learned that giving the ball a thrash and committing himself to shoot for birdies is not necessary. the 16th was probably the most demanding par four on the course. Way stood on that tee two up against Curtis Strange when Severiano Ballesteros, having completed his own match, came across to offer advice. "He told me my opponent was under pressure and that he would take five at the hole" explained Way. "So rather than risk danger I played for a five myself and, sure enough, we halved the hole in five.

With players like Way maturing, Europe can be certain that the Ryder Cup is no longer on permament loan to the Americans. Under the inspirational leadership of Tony Jacklin, who must surely be re-appointed, they learned to believe in themselves, believe in their ability. Now they can believe that at The Belfry in two years time the chalice will be locked away in the trophy cupboard at their own PGA headquarters.



All over: Captains Jacklin (left) and Nicklaus at the end

Thomson wind-cheater

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

A wind played havoc with the scoring on the first day of the Sands international women's professional golf tournament, sponsored by Saunton Sand Hotel. Only one player, Muriel Thomson, broke 80 and she declared afterwards that she would willingly have settled for an 85 before going out.

Even allowing for the cheerful cynicism that informs much of Miss Thomson's conversation it was elegant testimony to the demanding conditions as a gale swept fitfully over the exposed Saunton links. Miss Thomson scored 79, five over par according to the card, but six under according to her own sardonic estimate. She leads by one stroke from her playing partner, Vanessa Marvin, and Jane Forrest, and by two from Christine Langford and Elizabeth Glass, of Zimbabwe.

Of the two leaders (until Mrs Forrest arrived at the tail of the day) Miss Marvin achieved an heroic recovery after an outward half of 44, seven over par. She came bravely home in 36, one under. While she lived through her nightmare going out, her partner, in spite of declaring the course unplayable, was only one over par for the first seven holes.

Using a new driver, Miss Thomson has not only found accuracy but also a low trajectory that cheats the wind to some extent. She finished the first nine, as the second, with two shots dropped to par, but she played the intervening seven holes with heartening conviction.

To add to the natural dangers ever present at Saunton the greens yesterday were "horrific", in Miss Marvin's words, laudably true but fast, undulating and totally unsympathetic to the pitch shot. She played better coming home, she thought, because she had got the measure of the green

Mrs Forrest, like Miss Marvin, had a depressing start, with two sixes in the first three holes, and four successive fives from the seventh did little to help her cause. Elsewhere, however, she picked up two birdies and she strung together six admirably solid pars to finish up the round as the rain came in to add to the day's torment.

LEADING SCORES: 79, M Thomson; 80, V Marvin, J Forrest; 81, C Langford, E Glass (Zim); 82, C Sharp; 83, C Panton, B Lewis, M Walker, C Ehrnlund (Swe), J Smith, S Latham; 84, D Reid, J Smith; 85, J Rumsey, B Huke, A Wynn.

JUDO

Japan stay top of the pile

Moscow, (AFP) With only nine months to go before the Los Angeles Olympics, Japan's place as the world's top Judo nation has been preserved thanks to the four golds out of eight they won at the world championships which ended here on Sunday.

That equalled their haul at Maastricht in the Netherlands two years ago and at Paris in 1979.

Yashuhiro Yamashita and Hitoshi Saito are to have two solid gold madal hopes for Japan Yamashita, in particular, looks beyond challenge. His gold medal here in the heavyweight division was perhaps less impressive than his performance two years ago in Maastricht when he became the first man in judo history to win two world championship golds.

Their only real challenge comes in the form of East German youngster Henry Stohr. Yamashita needed a judge's decision to oust Stohr in the Group A final of the heavyweight division here.

Nobutoshi Hikage of Japan was the most controversial winner of the championships, taking a disputed judges' decision over title-holder Neil Adams of Britain in the welterweight division. Adams had previously brushed all opposition aside and he will still start favoutite for the fold in Los Angeles next year.

Sandown Park

Tote: Double 3.0, 4.5. Treble 2.30, 3.35, 4.35

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.0 HEATHER STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,825: 5f) (16 runners)

101	230	SYDAR (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-0 —	3
102	00003	DINADAN (Mrs J Crawford) L Holt 9-0 P Waldron	8
104		INDIAN SAHIB (D Scott) G Hunter 9-0 T Rogers	10
105	0	KAZAROW (Mrs V KcKinney) H Collingridge 9-0 A Barclay	2

4.35 LEATHERHEAD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,979: 1m 6f) (20)

603	0-00213	FLEETING KNIGHT (P Winfield) J Dunlop 9-1 B Rouse	20
605	00-3010	FLUELLA (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 8-12 W Newnes	5
607	020440	AMRULLAH (T Thorn) J Bridger 8-11 —	10
608	222223	CHILDOWN (R Clifford-Turner) M Stoute 8-11 —	17
610	00044	FEELS RIGHT (Dr M Boffa) L Cumani 8-11 B Raymond	18
611		IVOR STAR (I C S (Southern) Ltd) D Oughton 8-11 B Taylor	6
613	000240	LISAILY (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11 T Rogers	14
614	0-00034	LOOKALIKE (Mrs P Isaacs) 8-11 B Crossley	3
616	020304	SAUSAGE (G Beccle) D Morley 8-11 R Fox	15
619	4000	SLINDON (P Wright) S Woodman 8-11 R Wernham	9
620	0	SYMBOLIC (C Bridge) G Harwood 8-11 G Starkey	11
621	000003	TEMPLE BAR (Barclays Hotels Ltd) C Britain 8-11 —	19
622	000	YOUR SONG (J Levy) G Harwood 8-11 —	12
624	0-0020	CHLOSTERLI (C Simmonds) C Horgan 8-8 G Baxter	11
625		COLERANO BAY (P Doherty) N Gaslee 8-8 M Thomas	2
626	0-30020	ESPANITA (B) (Mrs J Alexander) A Pitt 8-8 P Waldron	7
627	00-0	GABLES FLIGHT (Mrs T Dodd) D Grissell 8-8 D McKeown 3	1
628		LOCKETTS DREAM (F Lockett) A Hide 8-8 A Kimberley	13
631	000	SWEET FRAGRANCE (Greenland Park Ltd) R J Williams 8-8 E Johnson	4
633	000	XUANDE (W Wightman) W Wightman 8-8 —	5

3 Fleeting Knight, 4 Childown, 5 Feels Right, 6 Symbolic, 13-2 Lookalike, 8 Lisaily, 10 Sausage, Fluella, 12 Your Song, 16 others.

Sandown selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Swift Return. 2.30 Forest Of Dean. 3.0 Elmar. 3.35 Axkernish. 4.5 Wunderkind. 4.35 Fleeting Knight.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Brigomeide. 2.30 Starwind. 3.0 St Pedro. 3.35 One O'Cleck Jump. 4.5 Native Spell. 4.35 Feels Right.

Hamilton results

Going: soft

2.15 BLACKWOOD STAKES (Selling: £1,041: 1m 3f)

FONABY b g by Lord Hanham – Millpede (Miss A Sykes) 8-11 J Seagrave (Walked over)

3.45 THANKERTON STAKES (2-y-o: £811: 1m 40yd)

TROUVERE b c by Free State – Astral Suite (Brig-Gen M De Gregrio) 8-4 A Wales (8-1) 1

For Sure For Sure R Hills (2-1 jt-fav) 2

Taqdir G Starkey (2-1 jt-fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £10.40. Places: £3.40, £1.50. DF: £8.10. CSF: £23.73. B Hanbury at Newmarket. 2½l, 1½l. Kuwait Palace (6-2) 4th. 7 ran.

Sedgefield

2.0 GRINDON CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (selling: £429: 2m) (7 runners)

Leicester

Draw: no advantage

2.15 SOAR STAKES Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 7f) (18 runners)

1	000	AL HEBAAB Thomson Jones 9-0 P Cook	16
4	2022	BOBBY DAZZLER D Laing 9-0 R Curant	9
7	.00	FERNDALE LAD P Burgoyne 9-0 M Wigham	15
8	0	HENRY BEAUCLERC D Wilson 9-0 J Mercer	6
9	00	HIVE OFF J Dunlop 9-0 T Ives	3

25	4020	WESTGATE STAR P Calver 4-8-7 —	11
28	1000	COOL WIND G H Price 4-8-6 R Street	16
29	2204	QUALITAIR PRINCE (D) M Ryan 4-8-5 P Robinson	23
30	0020	SCOUTSMISTAKE B McMahon 4-8-4 R Cochrane	9
32	0100	FAST SERVICE C Horgan 4-8-3 E Cullen 7	1
34	0000	MR MUSIC MAN Mrs C Reavey 9-8-2 S Ryan 7	19
35	0000	IRISH CAVALIER D Morrill 3-8-2 P D'Arcy	7
36	0000	VIVRE POUR VIVRE M Chapman 3-8-2 —	15
37	1020	CLEWISTON (D) K Morgan 7-8-1 W Ryan 5	3

7-2 Cornish Gem, 4 Rapid Lad, 6 Prince Guard, 15-2 Rear Action, Ka Bu Nor, 8 Falcon's Hair, 10 Qualitair Prince, 12 Hodaka, 14 others.

9		INLANDER H Candy 9-0 R Curant	18
10	00	KING SHARA P Kelleway 9-0 —	1
13	00	MEZIARA P Burgoyne 9-0 A Bond	13
14	000	MISTANDO (B) E Eldin 9-0 A Mackay	9
16	000	PALLETINE D H Jones 9-0 —	4
17	00	PRINCE RAMBORO D H Jones 9-0 P Robinson	8
18		RAAMI W O'Gorman 9-0 —	10
19	0	SHENESTONE B Hills 9-0 S Cauthen	7
20		STOCKSIGN G Hunter 9-0 I Johnson	2
23	0	SURPRISE ATTACK E Eldin 9-0 M Miller	11
24	6	TAELOS A Stewart 9-0 W R Swinburn	19
26		TIRWADDA Thomson Jones 9-0 DOUBTFUL	16
27	0000	TRIPLE TOWER R Smyth 9-0 J Reid	6

6-4 Bold Patriarch, 4 Raami, 11-2 Shenestone, 8 King Shara, 12 Inlander, 14 others.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Matafao. 2.45 Our Katy. 3.15 Ashgar. 3.45 Cornish Gem. 4.15 Superb Princess. 4.45 Bold Patriarch.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Matafao. 2.45 Quiet Style. 3.15 Ashgar. 3.45 Hodaka. 4.15; Beryls Dream.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: middle and high numbers best

2.15 BIRNIEHILL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £826: 6f) (5 runners)

3.45 RIGHEAD STAKES (selling: £694: 1m 40yd) (9)

2	4440	GALE BOY J Berry 3-8-13 S Morris 3	4
4	0-000	SAMDORO R Stubbs 4-8-11 J H Brown 5	1
5	3010	AMBER WINDSOR N Tinkler 3-8-10 E Hide	8
8	0000	BENGAL LANCER Miss L Siddall 3-8-8 G Gosney	3
10	4403	MARLOWSWOOD M Prescott 3-8-8 G Duffield	2
11	0000	SEL-BY-OYSTON J Berry 3-8-8 —	6
12	0-000	AUTUMN WALK (B) Hbt Jones 3-8-8 M Birch	5
13	3200	JUST RAIN P Asquith 3-8-5 K Darley	9
15	0400	THOR'S DAUGHTER T Craig 3-8-5 C Dwyer	7

11-8 Marlowswood, 7-2 Amber Windsor, 5 Gale Boy, 6 Just Rain, 8 Sel-By-Oyston, 12 Samdoro, 14 others.

21	0-200	HELAPLANE Thomson Jones 3-8-9 R Hills 3	9
22	0030	KHLOUD J Dunlop 3-8-9 M Birch	5
26	4022	MARTON MAID S Wiles 3-8-9 M Wood	6

11-4 High Fandango, 7-2 Greenfly, 4 Marton Maid, 11-2 Khloud, 7 Cap D'Azure, 12 others.

4.45 WHIRLIES HANDICAP (£1,362: 1m 4f) (10)

3	4022	OAKAPPLE J W Watts 4-9-7 E Hide	8
6	220-0	CITY'S SISTER (CD) G Richards 5-9-1 M Fry 3	7
7	3000	BRIGADIER HAWK (D) C Austin 5-9-0 K Darley	10
8	1404	PORTER (CB) E Carter 4-8-12 J Carr 7	6
12	1402	BLUE BREEZE (B) S Norton 3-8-8 C Ollivier 5	9
13	2030	RELDA R Baker 3-8-7 G Duffield	5
14	0040	PLATO'S RETREAT (CD) (B) W Elsey 4-8-6 C Dwyer	2
15	3000	MAWAL (DB) W Guest 6-8-5 G Dickie 7	4
16	0003	AMBER VALE D Chapman 6-8-3 S P Griffiths 7	3
17	0000-	ADIRONDACK G Lockerbie 6-8-3 —	1

5-2 Oakapple, 3 Blue Breeze, 9-2 City's Sister, 6 Relda, 8 Porter, 10 Plato's Retreat, 14 others.

Hamilton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Quality Chorister. 2.45 Karen's Star. 3.15 July. 3.45 Amber Windsor. 4.15 Cap D'Azure. 4.45 Oakapple.

Leicester results

5.10 HARE STAKES (Div II: Part two: 2-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,035: 7f)

SWEET SOPRANO ch f by High Line – Be Sweet (L Freedman) 8-11 J Mercer (12-1) 1

Moody Girl Paul Eddery (14-1) 2

Toronto result

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Second division

Cambridge United v Huddersfield Town (7.30)

Third division

Southern Junior Floodlit Cup: Southampton v Swansea (7.00).

RUGBY UNION

Zimbabwe renew faith, Canada take hope, Japan seek parity

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

It would have been a fascinating prospect had the three national touring sides who have played in Britain this autumn been put together in a round-robin competition of their own before leaving. Would Japanese efficiency have outmatched Canadian enthusiasm, and would a Zimbabwean side free of injury have offered both of them a surprise?

The Zimbabweans returned home leaving little impression behind them. As the white population of their country declines and until the black population has caught up the torch, their rugby will continue to strugle. The Canadian problem is one of geography, climate and opposition from professional team sports. Yet they left for home last weekend with hope renewed after the 27-0 defeat by an England XV.

"Had we not performed in the manner we did against England we would have had to go back and take a very serious look at what we have learned and what we are not doing in our game", Alan Rees, the Canadian manager, said. "We are going through a transitionary period but we are a young side and I think this tour has given us hope."

"Our problem as always is one of isolation and it may be some time before we get. exposure such as this again. We will leave England and probably not see each other for another year. It's very hard to get any sense of developement but it's happening slowly. We have a responsibility to bring it on. Any time we tour as a country we make progress. The real ambassadors are the players, who go back to their clubs and pass on what they have learned."

Tillman Briggs, the Canadian coach, stressed that his players now appreciated the need for greater technical ability if they were to advance against the world's leading rugby countries. The Japanese are by no means short of technique and they, like the Canadians, have moments on tour when their backs have made opposition look positively leaden-footed.

With a win, a defeat and a draw to thier credit they go into today's game at Newbridge without the prop, Ishiyama, who damaged a knee in the draw at Neath. He hopes to be fit for the game against a Welsh XV on Saturday. Matsuo, the captain, plays his fourth successive game at stand-off.

Newbridge, without their captain and hooker Stokes, who had been ill, will be led from stand-off by Turner, one of only five players from the side that beat Pontypridd last Saturday.

Shaw, the lock who has been picked against Japan at the National Stadium next Saturday, is likely to withdraw from the Newbridge side, and his replacement has yet to be decided. Newbridge enjoyed themselves last week by running in seven tries against Gloucester at Kinglsholm and they will give Japan every bit as hard a game as Neath did.

NEWBRIDGE: W Bow; A Glasson, D Owen, P Evans, C Phillips; P. Turner (capt), L Davies; G Hewlett, P Ransom, B Cripps, S Griffiths, A N Other, S Harris, P Jones, M Short.

JAPANESE XV: M Yasuda; T Yoshino, H Kobayashi, S Hirao, H Toshima; Y Matsuo (capt), Y Konishi; Y Ikeda, T Fujita, K Horaguchi, M Chida, T Hayashi, K Kawachi, K Takada, K Sejimo.

Hewson withdraws through injury

Auckland (Reuter) – Allan Hewson, New Zealand's full-back, has withdrawn from the All Black team preparing to leave for an eight-match tour of England and Scotland.

Hewson, who scored a world record 26 points against Australia last year, has an achilles tendon injury, the Rugby Football Union said yesterday.

He has been the All Blacks' regular full-back since 1981 and played in all four internationals this year against the British Isles.

Kieran Crowley, 22, has been named as Hewson's replacement. He is currently playing in Parma, Northern Italy, and is uncapped. He has appeared for the New Zealand under-21 side.

French to tour South Africa

Agen, France (Reuter)–The French Rugby Union Federation is planning a tour of South Africa as soon as the international match calendar permits, its President Albert Ferrasse said yesterday.

Last April the Federation called off a tour of South Africa planned for June, after a personal appeal from President Francois Mitterrand. But Ferrasse indicated that his federation was determined to defy governemment policy this time pointing out that other French sportsmen – notably the professional racing drivers who took part in last Saturday's Grand Prix at Kyalami – were free to compete in South Africa.

Freak goal keeps Slough dreaming of pulling in the big one

Goalkeeper who lost his credibility in next county

The ghost of Alan Cooling has come back to haunt Hampton. Cooling it was who became the first known goalkeeper to score an FA Cup goal, penalties apart, in the days when he toiled for Hampton. But by an absurd coindence, Frank Parsons did it last Saturday for Slough when they took on Hampton om the FA Cup third qualifying round.

Wexham Park was almost obliterated beneath an icy typhoon that sent the ball howling between Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, for the County boundary goes down the middle of Slough's ground. And with the scores locked at 2-2 and the Isthmian League first division boys from Hampton giving the premier division bigshots a gutsy soaking battle, Parsons punted out of goal and landed the ball comfortably in the next county. The ball rising with bizarre steepness from the first bounce and sailing with baffling inevitability over the head of his opposite number and into the net. The wind made it such a huge kick it barely squeezed beneath the bar. The final score: 3-2.

"I'm telling them I spotted their keeper off his line and had a crack," Parsons said. "Funnily enough they don't believe me."

Hampton, near enough to causing a form upset to be entitled to disappointment, are out of the Cup and all their dreams of a home draw in the first round proper against some such giant as Brentford are over until September, when dreams of the improbable are allowed again.

Slough too, have their dreams of a plum draw against one of the big boys, but it is quietly clear at Wexham Park that Slough do not regard Brentford and their like as sky-scraping giants. There was a subtle but quite definite step up in class and scope of ambition as I moved westward from the welcoming fields of West Drayton, home of Uxbridge FC, destroyers of Chalfont St. Peter in the first qualifying round and victims of Hampton in the second, to Slough.

No. Slough's improbable dream is that some true mega-giant like Manchester United will descend from his home in the stars, down onto Wexham Park. It is the third round proper that is the target of Slough's dreams. Indeed last year, they made the second round proper and beat Millwall 1-0 at home to get there. True, they were not the only side to beat Millwall last season, but a third division scalp is no small thing.

That game was played to a background of hooliganism. "The trouble started half an hour before play did," Slough's chairman Gordon Greig said: "They came through the gate and started fighting. Slough missed a penalty. Millwall had most of the play. We scored with a couple of minutes to go."

"It was a hell of a game. We beat them through sheer enthusiasm," Slough's manager Terry Reardon said.

But Slough went out in the second round to Bishops Stortford, fellow Isthmian leaguers, whom they had already beaten that season. These Bishops went on to lay about Middlesborough with their croziers, drawing away and losing at home and there's glory for you.

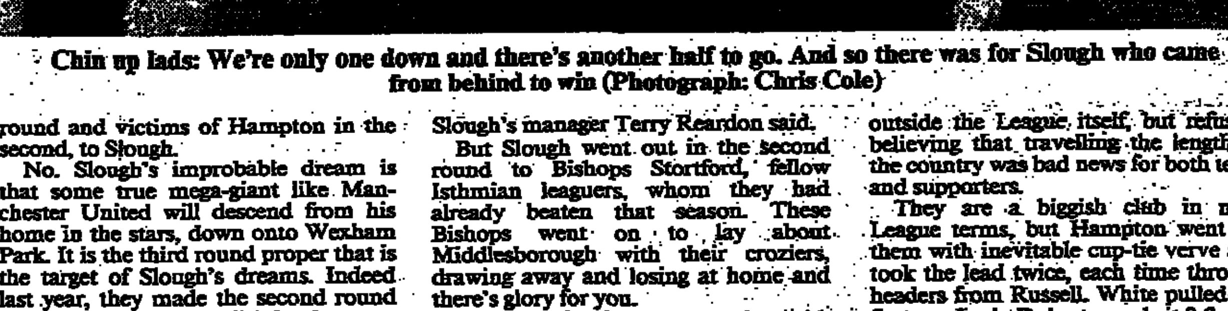
"The Cup is a bonus," Reardon said. "The spectators love it if you have a run."

And Slough, one of the few footballing outlets available in a busy town along the belt of high finance that follows the M4, get crowds that average 600, useful figures indeed in non-League. With a huge clubhouse that includes a 300-seat hall, and plenty of outside space where they hold markets and car auctions, the club has a patina of prosperity. They were invited to the founder members of the Alliance Premier League, the leading league outside the League itself, but refused, believing that travelling the length of the country was bad news for both team and supporters.

They are a biggish club in non-League terms, but Hampton went for them with inevitable cup-tie verve and took the lead twice, each time through headers from Russell. White pulled the first one back, Doherty made it 2-2, and then came Parsons to combine so intuitively with the wind and score a goal which means Slough and I will go on to meet Poole Town at Poole on October 29.

Parsons, once of Crystal Palace had spent the rest of the match trying for another. When it was over he took charge of the raffle, (prize a bottle of brandy) in aid of the players' projected summer tour of Ibiza. He probably collected enough to reschedule the trip to Rio.

Simon Barnes



Chin up lads: We're only one down and there's another half to go. And so there was for Slough who came from behind to win (Photograph: Chris Cole)

ICE HOCKEY

Dundee Rockets suffer an education on ice

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets did not lack inspirational example for their European Cup game against Rodovre. Their manager, Tom Stewart, showed them *Miracle on Ice*, the film that tells how the United States stunned the Soviet Union to win the gold medal at the 1980 Olympic Games.

But there was no miracle at Dundee on Saturday. "An education," is how Stewart described it.

Unflustered by Dundee's patched netting and snaggle-planked barrier ("I have never seen anything like this," Rodovre's Swedish coach, Bror Hansson, said of the rink) or by the Rockets; hard-hitting and desperate forechecking, the slick-passing Danish champions looked a class above any club team seen in Britain for some time. They held a 7-0 lead at the end of the first period, won the game 12-3 and advanced to the second round by an aggregate score of 21-5. Gronvaldt scored three goals, all in the last period. The huge Hougaard and not quite so huge Moster added two goals each.

The Rockets fell to a seies of swift and telling breaks. "They played badley," Hansson said. "They pressed us in our zone with four, sometimes five players. We say, thank you very much."

Dundee completed a miserable weekend by losing 5-3 in Murrayfield. Roy Halpin, Dundee's top scorer and player-coach, had a hand in all their goals as they took a 3-1 lead five minutes into the second period, before two characteristic goals from Kelland - one after a rink-length dash, one from the point - helped turn the game.

The Dundee miracle is that a perilously understaffed team has won all the most glittering prizes in the British game for the last two seasons. "We have been lucky for two years, "Halpin said, referring to how the club has always managed to cover for injury, illness or suspension. Now the team wears a sicklier look. Halpin himself should not be playing. He has been told to rest the strained knee ligaments that kept him out of the European Cup tie.

Murrayfield's Autumn Cup prospects were damaged by having to concede the points from their scheduled game at Glasgow. The Crossmyloof rink continue to refuse entry to Paul Heavey, a Murrayfield defenceman who played for Glasgow until he was barred from the rink two seasons ago. For the second time in two seasons, Murrayfield refused to play the game.

Ther was more action elswhere. Two last-period goals from Leggett clinched a 5-4 win for Streatham at Notingham; Solihull made seconds from time; and Whitley's winner at Billingham came from Stephen Smith with Five seconds left to play.

EUROPEAN CUP: 1st round 2nd leg: Dundee 3, Rodovre 12 (Gronvaldt 3).

HEINEKEN BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier Division: Fife 1 (Orban 4, G Latto 3), Durham 5. First Division: Deeside 13, Grimsby 6; Bournemouth 15, Bristol 2.

AUTUMN CUP: Cleveland 7 (arle 4), Whitley 8; Nottingham 4, Streatham 5; Murrayfield 5, Dundee 3; Streatham 10 (Merkosky 3, Stefan 3), Southampton 2; Whitley 14 (Towns 5), Crowtree 7; Ayr 9, Fife 4; Solihull 4 (Skrudland 3), Peterborough 3.

BOXING

Wallace is already two bouts ahead

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Britain could have a world champion in Keith Wallace if the calculations of Frank Warren, the flyweight's manager, are correct. So confident is Warren in the Liverpool boxer's ability that he has agreed to pay the European champion, Antoine Montero, of France, a record £24,000 to defend his title at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel on November 2.

If Wallace wins Warren is prepared to let him defend the title against Charlie Magri, who recently lost his world crown to Frank Cedeno, of the Philippines. Magri's plans are not certain but as he has not told the British Boxing Board of Control whether or not he intends to retire, it is generally believed that he might have one more bout, which could be against Wallace.

"We are prepared to defend against Magri in December". Warren said, almost implying that it would be a profitable way of filling in the time while waiting for the WBA champion, Santos Laciar, to accept Wallace's challenge. The little Argintine is asking for £80,000.

Wallace, rated No three in the WBA rankings and No five by the WBC, starts the final phase of his preparation for the European challenge on Thursday when Mike Irungu, the brilliant Kenyan bantamweight, arrives in London for sparring.

VOLLEYBALL

Spark have too much sparkle for Capital City

By Paul Harrison

Spark ISI recorded their first victory for three years over Capital City Spikers (formerly Kelly Girl) on Sunday. It was a convincing performance, 3-0 (15-8, 15-6, 15-11), which was over in 56 minutes. Capital City never found the answer to Spark's attacking flair.

With Speedwell Rucanor, the title holders, winning again in the English League at the weekend, against Leeds and RAF Harriers, it begins to look as if the main challenge to their supremacy will come this season, as it did last, from any one of three London sides, Spark, Capital City or Polonia. Polonia saw off Liverpool 3-2 in a hard encounter on Saturday and then defeated Brookfield 3-1.

In Scotland the Royal Bank League programme was affected by sports hall closures during school half-term. This is a trend the Scottish Volleyball Association are viewing with concern, as education authorities cut costs by closing sports halls attached to schools. "There seems to be a gradual erosion of hall-time going on and it is affecting indoor sport", Nick Moody, of the SVA, said.

The situation is particularly bad over the Christmas holidays, when schools and halls are closed for a month to save on heating costs.

West Coast were one of those affected, but MIM the champions, played, beating Falkirk 3-0. They have a new player, Per Bolin, a Swede who has performed at a higher standard at home. Dundee Kirkton shaded Bellshill Cardinals 3-2.

Among the women, Telford stayed at the top, beating Larbert 3-0, and they have acquired a handy new foreigner, Tricia Smith, a New Zealand international, who is a nanny in Edinburgh.

Drawing away

Peter Stuyvesant, the American cigarette company, is withdrawing its sponsorship of the British Water Ski Federation, powerboating, snow-skiing and bobsleighing as from the end of this year due to a change in marketing policy.

Olympic sell out

Zurich (Reuter) – All 103,000 tickets for the 1984 Olympic football final in the Los Angeles Rose Bowl on August 11 have been sold, FIFA, the sport's world governing body, said yesterday. Half a million seats have been sold for the whole tournament

GOLF: A new tournament has been added to the United States women's tour – the Caria Blanca Classic at Brookside, Pasadena, next March.

BASEBALL

Orioles on top of the world

Philadelphia (Reuter) – The Baltimore Orioles are major league champions, after beating the Philadelphia Phillies 5-0 with power and strong pitching to win the World Series by four games to one. The orioles lost the first game of the best-of-seven series, but took the next four, including the last three in Philadelphia, to claim the title.

Scott McGregor produced a five-hit shutout, and was backed by a five-hit offence that featured a pair of home runs by Eddie Murray, and another by Rick Dempsey, who was named the most valuable player of the series. McGregor, the losing pitcher in the opening game, walked just two batters, while striking out six, to close the door on the Phillies.

The rookie right hander, Charles Hudson, was the loser, giving up all five runs before leaving in the fifth inning. Dempsey, usually a light-hitting catcher, batted 385 for the series with five hits in 13 at bats. He did not allow a stolen base.

After the game, the United States president, Ronald Reagan, telephoned his congratulations to the team. A crowd of 67,864 saw the Orioles clinch their first triumph since 1970, when they beat the Cincinnati Reds.

SQUASH RACKETS

Miserly English march

Auckland (Reuter) – Pakistan, Australia, England and Egypt – the big four of squash – marched on towards the semi-finals of the world team championship here yesterday. The sixth-seeded Sweden came closest to causing an upset when Lars Kvant gave them an early lead against Egypt by beating Ahmed Safwat 9-7, 4-9, 9-7, 9-3.

Magdi Saad levelled the tie when he beat Jan-Ulf Soderburg in four games and Naser Zahran clinched a 2-1 victory with a 2-9, 9-6, 9-1, 9-7 win over Fredrik Jonsson.

Australia and England, who meet Egypt today to decide first place in Group B, also won 3-0 against the United States and Canada repectively. The English team of Hiddy Jahan, Gawain Briars and Geoff Williams were even more miserly than Pakistan, allowing the Canadians a mere 18 points.

RESULTS: Intermediate Pool: Group A: Pakistan 3, New Zealand 0; Australia 3, United States 0. Group B: England 3, Canada 0 (H Jahan bt D Styner 9-2, 9-3, 9-6; G Briars bt S Lawton 9-4, 9-0, 9-2; G Williams bt D Whittaker 9-2, 9-0, 9-0); Egypt 2, Sweden 1. Group C: Finland 2, Singapore 1; Wales 3, Papua New Guinea 0 (T Salisbury bt B Forster 9-6, 9-0, 9-1; A Davies bt P Gertzel 5-9, 9-4, 9-3, 9-7; H Evans bt G Healey 9-2, 9-1, 9-0). Group D: Zimbabwe 2, Malaysia 1; Ireland 2, Scotland 1 (W Hosey bt C Wilson 9-8, 6-9, 9-6, 9-3; J Hearst bt M MacLean 3-9, 9-4, 9-4, 9-0; D Gotto lost to P Fairlie 9-1, 8-10, 10-8, 3-9, 3-9). Group E: New Zealand Youth 3, Japan 0; Kuwait 2, Hongkong 1.

REAL TENNIS

Power play wins the day

The final of the Pro-Am Doubles Tournament, sponsored by Conrad Construction, served as evidence that delicate touch plays less of a role in doubles nowdays than brute force, William Stephens writes.

Talleyrand's exhortation "gentleness achieves more than violence", so appropriate for singles, no longer applies to doubles, and the violence of some of the play at the Leamington Tennis Court Club on Sunday provoked alarm for the safety of the players. The match at times resembled a lawn tennis men's doubles match, with players volleying at the net and requiring considerable courage, while players defending the side galleries were subjected to a close quarters barrage with the solid ball.

The tournament was won by Lachlan Deuchar, of Hampton Court, and Charles Wade, of Leamington, who defeated Chris Ronaldson (Hampton Court) and John Grant, of Leamington, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4. Deuchar, aged 25, from Australia, revealed brilliant talent, robustly supported by his partner.

RESULTS: Semi-final: C J Ronaldson (Hampton Court) and J W Grant bt M Gooding (Troon) and P G Seabrook 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. L Deuchar (Hampton Court) and C L Wade bt C Lumley (unattached) and I D Wade 2-6, 6-4, 6-5. Final: Deuchar and Wade bt Ronaldson and Grant 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

House of Lords — Law Report October 18 1983

Damages claim against council not an abuse

Davy v Spelthorne Borough Council

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered October 13]

A claim for damages against a local planning authority for negligence based on the plaintiff's allegation that he had refrained from appealing against an enforcement notice in reliance on negligent advice given to him by the local planning authority or its officers was not an abuse of the process of the court either because the validity of the enforcement notice could, by section 243 (1) (a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, only be questioned on the grounds in section 88 (2) of the Act or that the plaintiff's claim raised questions of public law that could only be raised by way of judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the local planning authority, the Spelthorne Borough Council, from a judgment of the Court of Appeal (*The Times* February 10, 1983; (1983) 81 LGR 580) (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Fox and Mr Justice Bush) who refused to strike out the claim of the plaintiff, Mr Arthur J. Davy, for damages for negligence.

Mr Jeremy Sullivan, QC and Mr David Mole for the council; Mr Kenneth Bagnall, QC and Miss Erica Foggin for Mr Davy.

LORD FRASER said that the appeal was a sequel to the decision of the House in *O'Reilly v Mackman* ([1982] 3 WLR 1096). The issue of most general importance related to the circumstances in which a person with a cause of action against a puplic authority, connected with the performance of its public duty, was entitled to proceed against the authority by way of an ordinary action, as distinct from an application for judicial review.

Mr Davy alleged that, as a result of discussions and correspondence with the council's officers, in November 1979 he had entered into an agreement with the council whereby he had undertaken not to appeal against an enforcement notice to be served on him by the council in respect of his use of premises provided that the notice would not be enforced by the council for three years from the date of its service.

The council had served an enforcement notice on October 15, 1980, which, he alleged, had been in accordance with that agreement. He had not appealed against the notice, and the time for so doing had long since expired. He alleged that he had refrained from appealing in pursuance of the agreement and that he had entered into the agreement on the advice of the council's officers.

In August 1982 Mr Davy had issued a writ against the council alleging that the 1979 agreement had been *ultra vires* the council and void and claiming damages on the ground that the council, or its officers, had purported to advise him as to his rights under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and that their advice had been negligent. For the purposes of the appeal, his allegations, which the council denied, had to be taken to be true.

The relief claimed by Mr Davy was: 1 An injunction ordering the council not to implement the enforcement notice. 2 Damages. 3 An order that the enforcement *notice be set aside*.

The council had applied to have the writ and statement of claim struck out under Order 19, rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, or under the inherent jurisdicition of the court, on the ground that they were an abuse of the process of the court.

The Court of Appeal, with the decision in *O'Reilly* before them, had ordered that claims 1 and 3 be struck out, on the ground that they raised questions of public law that could only be raised by way of judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

They had left Mr Davy's claim for damages for negligence alive. The council now sought to have that remaining claim struck out.

The council's first contention was that the claim for damages involved a challenge to the enforcement notice that was, in substance, a challenge to its validity and was, therefore, barred by section 243 of the 1971 Act.

It was a necessary step in Mr Davy's case on his claim for damages to show that he had a good *defence to the enforcement notice* – good enough to have given him at least a chance of successfully challenging it if he had appealed against it in time.

The council maintained that he was not entitled to have the merits of his defence to the enforcement notice investigated in these proceedings because the defence was in substance a challenge to the validity of the enforcement notice and was therefore barred by section 243 of the 1971 Act, which provided:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this section – (a) the validity of an enforcement notice shall not, except by way of an appeal under Part V of this Act, be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever on any of the grounds on which such an appeal may be brought; . . .".

The defence on which Mr Davy would have relied would have been that under paragraph (d) of section 88 (2) of the 1971 Act: "in the case of a notice which, by virtue of section 87 (4) . . ., may be issued only within the period of four years from the date of the breach of planning control to which the notice relates, that that period had elapsed at the date when the notice was issued."

His Lordship noted in passing that "validity" in section *243 (1) (a)* was not intended to be understood in its strict sense but was used to mean merely "enforceability". Accordingly, the fact that Mr Davy was not questioning the "validity" of the enforcement notice was *immaterial*.

In his Lordship's opinion, however, Mr Davy's claim for damages was not barred by section 243 (1) (a). It prohibited the questioning of the validity of an enforcement notice "on any of the grounds on which such an appeal may be brought" – in effect, the grounds in section 88 (2) – but it did not prohibit questioning its validity on other grounds: for example, that the notice had been vitiated by fraud or had been served without the council's authority.

Mr Davy's complaint that he had acquiesced in the notice because of the council's negligent advice was not one of the grounds in section 88 (2) and would not have entitled him to appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment under Part V of the 1971 Act.

Accordingly, even assuming that the validity *of the enforcement* notice was being questioned in the proceedings (which in his Lordchip's opinion was open to serious doubt), the council's first contention failed.

The council's second contention was that, when Mr Davy alleged that he had a good defence to the enforcement notice, he was asserting a right in respect of which he was entitled to protection under public law and which therefore he could not be permitted to defend by way of an ordinary action. They relied on what Lord Diplock had said in *O'Reilly*, at p 1110.

". . . it would . . . as a general rule be contrary to public policy, and as such an abuse of the process of the court, to permit a person seeking to establish that a decision of a public authority infringed rights [in respect of] which he was entitled to protection under public law to proceed by way of an ordinary action and by this means to evade the provisions of Order 53 for the protection of such authorities."

The council accepted that there were, of course, many claims against public authorities that involved asserting rights purely of private law and that could be pursued in an ordinary action, also that if a question as to the validity of the enforcement notice had arisen incidentally in an action to which they were not parties it could properly have been decided in the High Court.

But it maintained that, when there was an issue between a citizen and a public authority that involved determining whether the citizen could challenge a public notice or order, the only way to decide the issue was by way of procedure under Order 53 for judicial review.

The council's argument was not well-founded. The present proceedings, so far as they consisted of a claim for damages for negligence, appeared to his Lordship to be simply an ordinary action for tort. They did not raise any issue of public law as a live issue.

As Lord Justice Fox had said: "The claim . . . is concerned with the alleged infringement of [Mr Davy's] rights at common law. Those rights are not even peripheral to a public law claim." Accordingly, they did not fall within the scope of the general rule in *O'Reilly*.

Moreover, the procedure in Order 53 would be entirely *inappropriate* in the present case.

LORD WILBERFORCE, concurring, said that the expressions "private law" and "public law" had to be used in this country with caution, for, typically, English law fastened not on principles but on remedies.

The principle remained intact that public authorities and public servants were, unless clearly exempted, answerable in the ordinary courts for wrongs done to individuals.

Before a proceeding at common law could be said to be an abuse of process in the light of Order 53, it had at least to be shown (1) that the claims in question could be brought by way of judicial review and (2) that they should be so brought.

Order 53 did not state that the procedure that it authorized was the only procedure that could be followed in cases where it applied. In that it had followed the recommendations of the Law Commission.

So, *prima facie*, the rule applied that the plaintiff might choose the court and the procedure that suited him best. The onus lay on the defendant to show that in doing so *he was abusing the court's* procedure, as in *O'Reilly*.

If Mr Davy had been suing his solicitor for negligent advice, exactly the same problem in assessing damages would have arisen and nobody could have contended that the action would not proceed.

His Lordship could not see that it made any difference that the defendant was a public authority: the claim remained one the essence of which was a claim at common law; any "public law" element was peripheral.

On the same line of reasoning, but *a fortiori*, his Lordship rejected the council's argument that any award of damages against it might inhibit it in the performance of its statutory duty or might have the same effect, in practice, as granting an injunction – an argument that logically would apply to any "private law" claim against public authorities.

Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed with Lord Fraser.

Solicitors: Sherwood & Co; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co.

Divisional Court

Youngsters sailing a vessel were passengers

Secretary of State for Trade v Charles Hector Booth

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered October 14]

Where a person proceeded to sea on a voyage or excursion on a vessel carrying more than 12 passengers, and was actively engaged in sailing the vessel throughout the voyage, that person was a "passenger" within the meaning of section 271 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 as defined in section 26 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention) Act 1949.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by way of case stated by secretary of state against a decision of Poole Justices who had dismissed two informations laid against the respondent alleging offences contrary to section 271 of the 1894 Act.

The 1949 Act provides, by section 26 (1) (a): ". . . the expression "passenger" means any person carried in a ship, except – a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship on the business of the ship . . .".

Mr John Reeder for the secretary of state; the respondent did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the respondent was the owner of a gaff-rigged yawl almost 69 ft long and 22 ft beam. In recent years, he had made his vessel available for various maritime activities including excursions.

On two occasions in July 1982 a party of young people, together with adult supervisors, boarded the vessel for an excursion. It was their intention to take part in sailing the vessel which could not have operated under sail without their participation.

The justices found that the persons on board on each occasion were not passengers because they were actively engaged in sailing the vessel throughout the excursion and therefore were engaged in the business of the ship, and accordingly dismissed the informations.

The justices were right to conclude that the youngsters could not be regarded as "employed" on board the ship within the exception in section 26 (1) (a).

However, it was not open to them to interpret the word "engaged" merely by reference to the activities of those persons on board actively participating in the sailing of the vessel.

In the definition of "passenger" in section 26(1) (a), the word "engaged" had a technical meaning relating to the terms of the engagement of the person in question to render services on board in some capacity, and it could not properly be interpreted to refer merely to his activities while on board and to the question whether or not those happened to have been carried out "on the business of the ship".

The youngsters on board on those occasions were clearly not "engaged", so that the justices were not entitled to dismiss the informations.

Mr Justice Webster agreed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor.

Varying suspended term

Regina v Mah-Wing

The effect of section 11(3) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 was such that the Court of Appeal did not have the power to order a sentence of imprisonment suspended by a court below to be served immediately.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Kenneth Jones) so observed on October 13, allowing an appeal against the sentence imposed on the defendant, Donald Ivanhoe Cohen Mah-Wing, by Mr Assistant Recorder Marcus Edwards at the Inner London Crown Court on September 23, 1982, to the extent that the defendant's sentence on a conviction of theft of 12 months imprisonment suspended for two years would be reduced to six months, still suspended for two years.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the case had been one which called for a short immediate custodial sentence, but not one as long as 12 months; nor should it have been suspended. When a court passed a suspended sentence, it had to consider the proper length for an immediate custodial sentence first, and then whether to suspend it; it should not increase the length because it was suspended.

Accordingly, the defendant's sentence would be reduced from 12 to six months, but it was clear from *R v Thompson* ((1977) 66 Cr App R 130) that there was no power to impose an immediate custodial sentence on appeal when the court below had suspended it, because that would amount to a more severe sentence and under section 11(3) of the 1968 Act the court could not do that.

His Lordship wished to point out that there appeared to be a misprint in the report of *Thompson* because it referred to section 4(3) of the Act when it was clear from the text of the judgment that the court was *considering its powers under section* 11(3).

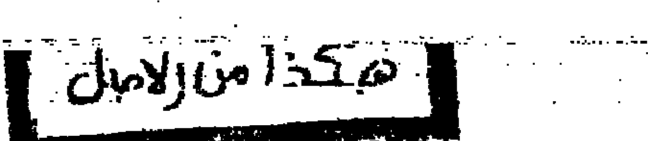
Employers have a duty to instal handrail

Halsey v South Bedfordshire District Council

Where there was a forseeable risk that an employee might slip on steps in the course of his employment and that he might be injured as a result, his employers were under a duty at common law not only to take precautions against his slipping, but to provide some device, for example, a handrail, which could reasonably save him from injury if for any reason he did slip.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October 14, giving judgment for the plaintiff in an action for personal injuries which he had brought against his former employer.

In *R v Thomas (Kevin)* (*The Times*) October 16) the citation from section 19 (6) of the Transport Act 1981 erroneously appeared as subsection (16).



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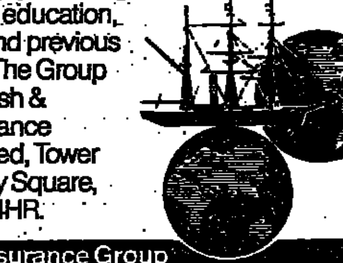
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KAYE. - On October 16th, peacefully at Wartling Place aged 97 Margaret Sarah (Daisy), beloved wife of the late Sir Cecil Kaye CSI, CIE, CBE, and mother of Bill Mollie and Betty grandmother and greatmother

LUBBOCK. - On October 13 at her home in West Horsley Surrey Harriet Marjorie, widow of Vernon Carey Lubbock. Funeral service at St Mary's, West Horsley, on Friday October 21 at 3.30 p.m.

L'ESTRANGE. - On October 16th suddenly at The Court House Nursing Home, Malvern, Guy Percival, O.B.E., late of Paguera, Majorca, husband of the late Patsy L'Estrange and brother of Betty Healing. Funeral at the Worcester Crematorium, at 11am on Friday, 21st October ...

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(continued from page 27)

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هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Ask Alison between 6.45 and 7.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. The super hero in an animated adventure, The Monsters of Mongo **9.20 The Spell of the Orchid.** A guide to the world of the orchid, narrated by Tom Salmon **10.10 Cartoons:** Busy Body Bear and Sleepy Time Squirrel **10.30 Play School,** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey (r) **10.55** Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather details come from Michael Fish **12.57** Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) **1.00 Pebble Mill at One** with guest Cilla Black **1.45 Gran** (r) **1.50 Stop Go!** (r).

2.00 Film: Goodbye Charlie (1964) starring Debbie Reynolds, Tony Curtis and Walter Matthau. A comedy about a young woman who claims she is the reincarnation of a murdered womaniser. Directed by Vincente Minelli **3.53** Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Chris Tranchell **4.20 SuperTed** and the Elephant's Graveyard **4.45 Jackanory.** Martin Jarvis reads part two of C. Day Lewis's The Otterbury Incident **4.40 Rentaghost.** The first of a new series of comedies featuring a group of friendly ghosts **5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Think Again.** In this last of the present series Johnny Ball examines the facts behind Heads.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart **6.00 South East at Six** with South Today.

6.25 Cartoons: Starring Tom and Jerry.

6.40 Angels. The arrival of a new nurse at the hospital has a surprising effect on some of her colleagues.

7.05 Harty. Three guests on the programme tonight – Jean Alexander, who plays Hilda Ogden in Coronation Street; singer John Denver; and dancer Wayne Sleep.

7.40 Taxi. The lecherous Louie receives a rebuff when he offers to accompany the lovely Elaine on her European trip. Another funny episode featuring the drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company of New York.

8.05 Bergerac. The Jersey detective investigates a series of robberies on the island, robberies that are causing insurance companies concern.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Dark Side of the Sun. The final part and Anne learns the truth about her husband's death at a seance.

10.10 Film: Carry On Loving (1970) starring Sidney James, Kenneth Williams and Hattie Jacques. All the old 'Carry On' gang in their 20th film, this time about the shenanigans at the Wedded Bliss Marriage Agency. Directed by Gerald Thomas.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00 and 9.23; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; the horrors of a Manchester housing estate at 6.50 and 8.42; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Popeye cartoon at 7.20; guest Jonathan King from 7.32; Timmy Mallett's pop news at 7.50; inside Irma Kutz's house at 8.05; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. **9.30 For Schools:** Love, sex and contraception. **10.04** Urban living. **10.21** How a baby changes home-life. **10.43** Exchange rates – how the government uses them. **11.25** Surgery time at a Health Centre. **11.38** A day trip to Boulogne.

12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. **12.10 Sounds Like a Story.** Mark Wynter with the traditional tale of the Tortoise and the Hare. **12.30 The Sullivans.** Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett Clare Francis talks about her first novel, Night Sky, and French sisters Maria and Katia Labeque display their musical talents. **2.00 Take the High Road.** Who are the mysterious couple who have arrived in the village?

2.30 A Kind of Loving. Part two of Sam Barstow's novel (r). **3.30 Blockbusters.**

4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.15 Dangermouse** (r). **4.20 Hold Tight!** Pop music and guest, athlete Sonia Lannaman. **4.45 CBTV.** News, views, and ideas for young people. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm.** The burning question of the hour is whether or not Beckindale will keep the best kept village trophy.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news about the disease known as rubella and the campaign to combat it that has been launched in Hackney schools.

6.30 Crossroads. Barbara Hunter receives a bombshell from Horace Jackman.

6.55 Reporting London. A report by Allan Hargreaves on the rebel Brent district health authority – the first in the country to defy the government's proposed health service cuts.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.

8.00 Entertainment Express. Variety programme presented by Mike Reid. Topping the bill is singer Gloria Gaynor. Among others appearing are The Bachelors.

9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey. A change of scene for the crusty barrister as he receives a flattering invitation to visit an African state and defend one of its ministers on a murder charge.

10.00 News.

10.30 The Sitting. This second of three documentaries by Frank Cvitanovich is on Benno Schotz, a 91-year-old Scottish sculptor who emigrated from Russia to Glasgow 71 years ago.

11.30 The Devlin Connection. Nick, the young one, is committed to an asylum – but only to discover how a legitimate inmate is managing to smuggle out a lengthy will, disinheriting his brother.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Sam King.

John Gregson in The Battle of the River Plate: Channel 4 9.00pm

CHOICE

● One of the most successful television comedy series tonight makes its debut on the radio. Eight episodes of **YES MINISTER** (Radio 4 6.30pm), six from the first television series and two from the second, have been adapted by the authors, Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn, and star the original cast. Thanks to the series being verbally witty as opposed to visually comical, the transition is a huge success with this evening's episode setting a high standard for the rest of the series. Paul Eddington is perfect as the unsure Jim Hacker, MP, nervously awaiting a call from the Prime Minister to hear whether or not he is to play a part in the newly-elected government's cabinet, with Nigel Hawthorne and Derek Fowlds as his self-assured ministerial team, Sir Humphry Appleby and Bernard Wooley. For those who missed the television series these radio adaptations, judging from this first programme, are every bit as funny as the originals.

● Channel Four's successful British Film Festival continues with **THE BATTLE OF THE RIVER PLATE** (9.00pm), the choice for the 1956 Royal Command Performance. Produced, written and directed by the Michael Powell/Emeric Pressburger team the film is notable for the sympathetic protrayal by Peter Finch of Captain Langsdorff, the commanding officer of the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee. Up until then British filmmakers had always protrayed German fighting men as inhumam, unintelligent beings. Excellent performances were elicited from Anthony Quayle as Commander Harwood of HMS Ajax and John Gregson as Captain Bell of HMS Exeter, two of the British cruisers that trapped the German vessel in the neutral port of Montevideo during the early months of World War Two.

● With eastern block and South Korean-made motor cars now accounting for 3 per cent of the cars sold in this country, William Woollard in **TOP GEAR** (BBC2 8.30pm) reports from Poland on the way these countries have managed to gain a toe-hold in the British market. Back in Britain Sue Baker test-drives the cars on offer from the communists and answers the question "are they good value for money?"

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: George Melly with a personal view of Shakespeare's Henry IV, part 1.9.26 Maths: numbers. 9.48 Maths: angles. 10.10 Reading for 7 to 9-year olds. 10.35 The uplands of North Wales. 11.00 The Muslim festival of Eid – ul-Fitr. 11.17 After Four, by Cathy Pellicer. 11.40 The landscapes of the River Tees. 12.03 Part five of Whatever Happened to Britain? an investigation into the cause of the country's economic plight. 12.30 Other people's lives. 12.55 Maths for adults studying for O-levels (ends at 1.08). 1.19 Catalysis. 1.40 Messages. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 British Social History. A play about the 1834 Workhouse Act. 2.40 Craft skills. Closedown at 3.00.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Harold Lloyd* in excerpts from two of his films – The Freshman and Haunted Spooks (r).

6.00 Grange Hill. Episode two of the secondary school drama (r).

6.30 The Water Margin. The last in the series of adventures undertaken by medieval Chinese knights, born-again to fight tyranny and injustice (r).

7.15 The Great Egg Race introduced by Heinz Wolff. This week the teams have to construct a vehicle that will carry a dessert spoon with an egg over a very bumpy road surface.

7.45 The Best of Brass. The second semifinal and the West of England Champions, the Sun Life Band, blow against the Jones and Crossland Band from Birmingham. The soloists are Steve Mead on euphonium and Andy Culshaw playing the cornet.

8.30 Top Gear 83. William Woollard reports from Poland on why the Iron Curtain countries' motor industries have carved such a niche for their products in our market-place. Back in Britain Sue Baker test drives the cars on offer from the communist countries and reports on whether or not they are such a good buy (see Choice).

9.00 Film: The Passenger (1975) Starring Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider. The first showing on British television for this thriller about a bored, burnt-out, television reporter who takes the identity of a man who has died of a heart attack in a remote Chadian hotel, only to discover that the innocent looking dead man was actually a gun runner with his clients on to him for delivery. Directed by Michelangelo Antonioni

11.00 Newsnight

11.45 Greek – Language and People. Lesson one in a ten-part series of modern Greek for beginners. With Chris Serle and Katia Dandoulaki (shown on Saturday). Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Richard Long of Leeds challenges yesterday's winner of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley who, this week, is assisted by Gyles Brandreth as adjudicator.

5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for those of retirement age, presented by Robert Dougall. This week's edition includes Jimmy Jewel interviewed by Brian Johnston about his life, family and long career.

6.00 The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis. Another five competitors compete in round three of the 13-programme competition to find the man or woman with the best all-round knowledge of sport. The winner's prize is an all-expenses paid trip to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games.

6.30 Utopia Limited. The first of a new series of ten programmes investigating the attitudes and actions of developed countries in relation to the nations of the Third World. Tonight's opening programme features Sandra Naidoo and David Tereshchuk who examine the ways in which thousands of people are attempting to increase understanding about how the world could work more efficiently and fairly.

7.00 Channel Four News

7.50 Comment. With her personal view of a matter of topical importance is feminist and Christian writer, Sara Maitland.

8.00 Brookside. The search for Petra continues with Marie and Michelle following up the latest leads. Meanwhile, Sheila Grant's idea of a birthday celebration is to lead the women's picket at the factory.

8.30 4 What it's Worth. Consumer affairs magazine presented by David Stafford and Penny Junor. Miss Junor investigates damp in Coventry, Bill Breckon drinks a pint of skimmed milk at Crystal Palace Football Club and David Stafford delves into *Which?* magazine's newly published car buying guide.

9.00 Film: The Battle of the River Plate (1956) starring John Gregson, Anthony Quayle and Peter Finch. A Royal Command Performance film about the first major naval engagement of World War Two when three British cruisers make contact with the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, in the South Atlantic. A strong supporting cast includes Bernard Lee, Patrick Macnee and Andrew Cruickshank. Directed by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger (see Choice).

11.10 Loose Talk. Steve Taylor presents another in the live and irreverent chat show with music series

12.05 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Secret Sharer by Joseph Conrad (2). Read by Edward Fox. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 A Question of Confidence: 01-580 4411. Phone in: The Police and the Public. Brian Redhead is in the studio, with guests to answer listeners' questions.
10.30 Morning Story: The Duck Shoot by Wyn Daniels. Read by James Benson.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: No Exceptions by Steve May. The story of an exceptional school athlete who is a source of constant trouble in the classroom. Starring Rod Beacham (r).
11.33 Wildlife, with Derek Jones.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz 1983. In New York: Anthony Quinton, Brendan Gill and Shana Alexander. In London: Louis Allen, Irene Thomas and John Julius Norwich. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes highlights of the Women of the Year lunch held at the Savoy Hotel, in London. Also, the ninth instalment of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Humpties Passing the Wall by Charles Ryder. Sam Kelly and Michael Angelis play the two workmates who enter a local marathon. The "wall" is the point at which athletes have to make the decision: give up or go on.†
4.00 News; Just After Four. Teenagers express their views.
4.10 America's Backyard – The Next Vietnam? Stephen Cape on the danger signals from Central America.
4.40 Story Time: December Flower by Judy Allen (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Yes Minister. First of eight comedy programmes, with the same inspired trio who appear in the original TV version.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 File on Four. Major issues at home and abroad.
8.20 Not Exactly in his Footsteps (new series). Fifty years after J. B Priestley's English Journey, Ray Gosling begins his own tour of the country.†
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a report on the Paris exhibition of Turner works. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Frank Muir Goes into . . . Sentimentality.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Heat of the Day by Elizabeth Bowen (12). Read by Elizabeth Spriggs.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night. Polish dances and their inspiration for composers.†
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Taking the Initiative. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Deutsch fur die Oberstufe (3 & 4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part one. Balakirev (In Bohemia), Carl Stamitz (Conc in E flat, with Lazlo Horvath as solo clarinet), Janacek, arr Jilek, Entr'acte music (The Cunning Little Vixen).
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert. Part two. Sibelius (Suite mignonne, Op 98a), Chausson (Poème, with Kyung-Wha Chung as solo violinist), Debussy (Danse sacrée et profane, with Marie-Claire Jamet, harpist), Tchaikovsky (Fantasy-overture Hamlet)†.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: The Court of Burgundy. Records of works by composers such as Grenon, Brassart, Morton, Busnois, Brumel, Hayne, van Ghizeghem and Arnold de Lantinst.
10.00 Tchaikovsky, Schnittke and Schumann: recital by Allan Schiller (piano) and the Fitzwilliam String Quartet. The works to be played are Tchaikovsky's Quartet in B flat, 1865; Alfred Schnittke's Canon in memoriam Stravinsky; Schumann's Piano Quintet in E flat, Op 44 (r)†.
10.55 Bach's Motets: All the motets are being played in five programmes. This is the third. Jesu, meine Freude, BWV 227 is performed by Prudence Lloyd (soprano), Margaret Slade (soprano), Catherine Denley (contralto), Neil McKenzie (tenor) and Jonathan Robarts (bass). With the BBC Singers†.
11.20 *Clarinet and Piano: recital by* Janet Hilton, with Keith Swallow at the piano. Brahms's Sonata in F minor, Op 120, No 1; Liszt's Six chants polonais, G 480; and Lutoslawski's Five Dance Preludes†.
12.15 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, with Yitkin Seow, piano, in performances of Rossini's overture Semiramide and Mozart's Piano Concerto No 19. Part two at 1.05†.
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert: part two. Haydn's Symphony No 102, and Prokofiev's suite Lieutenant Kijet.
1.55 Mozart: Gyorgy Pauk, (violin) with Nobuko Imai (viola), play the Duo in G for violin and viola, K423.
2.15 Two Symphonies: Two Pianos. The symphonies are Hindemith's Mathis der Maler, and Walton's No 1. The works for two pianos are Busoni's Duettino Concertante after Mozart, and Brahms's Variations on the St Anthony Chorale†.
4.00 Coull String Quartet and Richard Markham: The recital consists of Mozart's Quartet in G, K 156; and Shostakovich's Quintet. Mr Markham is the pianist†.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: A selection by Roy Williamson. Settings of Scottish folk songs, and other works including Tippett's Songs from the British Isles†.
6.40 Haydn Piano Sonatas: John McCabe plays the Sonata in C (H XVI 35) and the Sonata in C (H XVI 50)†.
7.15 Rebecca: A live performance from the Grand Theatre, Leeds of the Wilfred Josephs three-act opera, based on the best-selling Daphne du Maurier novel memorably filmed by Hitchcock and co-starring Laurence Olivier as the memory-haunted hero Maxin de Winter and Joan Fontaine as his second wife. The two roles are sung tonight by Peter Knapp and Gillian Sullivan, with Ann Howard as the vengeful Mrs Danvers and Malcolm Rivers as Jack Favell. The English Northern Philharmonia is conducted by David Lloyd-Jones. Act 1†.
8.15 City Faces: Mark Girouard on the Belgian city of Bruges†.
8.35 Rebecca: Act 2, with interval reading at 9.00 and Act three at 9.10†.
9.55 Plot or Not: Novelist Alan Burns, Eva Figes, Gabriel Josipovici, David Blante and Alan Sheridan talk about their reliance – or lack of it – on traditional forms of storytelling. The presenter is Graham Fawcett and the readers are Benjamin Whitrow and Fiona Walker.
10.55 Scott Joplin: *Joshua Rifkin* plays some of his rags, on record†.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MW/MF). 5.00am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 John Craven† While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†. 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†. 3.02, 4.02 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 The American Showman. The second part of this profile of Harold Prince, presented by Michael Craig. 8.30 Folk on 2†. 9.30 Non-Stop-Stutz. The Stutz Bear Cats†. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game with Shaw Taylor. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Big Band Special. The Radio Big Band†. 1.30 String Sound. BBC Radio Orchestra†. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland. Simon Bates and Steve Wright in George Square, Glasgow. Wright looks for pythons and Bates contends with haggis and raw eggs. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland from George Square, Glasgow. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 singles chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel†. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Detective. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Picking up Bluegrass. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 Musical Milestone. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Modern English Poetry. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Air. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.40-8.05 Rugby Union: Newbridge v Japan (highlights). 11.40 News and weather. **Scotland:** 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.10 The Scottish News. 6.10-6.25 On the fiddle (Tom Anderson). 10.10-11.00 Stan, Stan, the fossils man. 11.00-11.30 Bowls: Dewar's Scottish Championships. Highlights of the Junior Singles Championship. 11.30 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 11.40 News and weather. **England:** 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.45 Close.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.† 12.45am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 All Ages – One World, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Hwnt ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.35 Opinions. 4.05 Divided We Stand. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Buck Rogers. 6.25 Sports quiz with Steve Davis. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Canu penillion. 8.00 Ddoe a Heddiw. 8.30 Almanac. 9.00 Prisoner. 10.00 Arabs. 10.55 Rygbi. 11.25 Jazz on four. 12.10am Gair yn ei Bryd, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 All Kinds of Country. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Whose Baby? 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take The High Road. 7.30-8.00 Now You See It. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Quincy. 12.30am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Community Show. 2.10 A Country Practice. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Take the High Road. 3.55-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.† 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-100 Whose baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwi. 6.00 Channel report. 6.15 Keep fit. 6.30 Sale of the century. 7.00-7.30 Last resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Tuning Point. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20 News 1.30-2.00 Calendar 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Darkroom 12.30am Closedown

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 News, Closedown

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz. 12.00 News. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20-1.30 News 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30 Sale of the Century 7.00-7.30 Last Resort 11.30 Magnum 12.25am Postscript, Closedown

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

also on page 26

London Bridge City of glass and granite to rise from the docks

HAY'S GALLERIA
28 apartments 21 shops, pub, restaurant, gallery

COTTONS
Offices, Leisure complex, 4 shops, restaurant

LONDON BRIDGE HOSPITAL

HAY'S WHARF
Offices

NO 1 LONDON BRIDGE
Offices, podium and atrium space

Scale models showing the proposed London Bridge City, with a business centre stretching half a mile on the south bank of the Thames (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Biggest development in Europe unveiled

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

London Bridge City should be built in less than 10 years and will provide 7,000 jobs, its developers said yesterday in their first public comment about the huge project between London Bridge and Tower Bridge.

As workmen chipped away at the crumbling relic of the site on the south bank of the Thames, reporters were shown an exceptionally lavish series of models of the first phase of the half-mile-long development. The lights dimmed over detailed mock-ups of the new office buildings and leisure areas as the superlatives rolled.

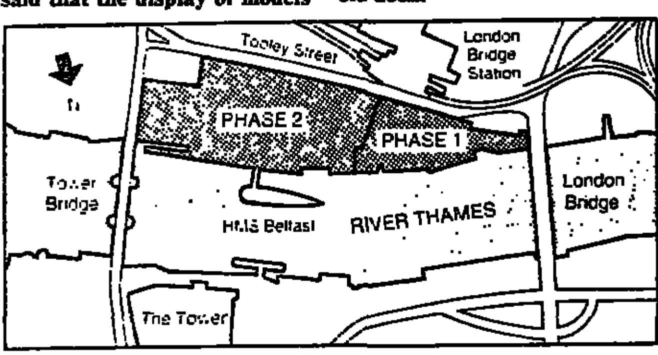
London Bridge City will be the biggest single commercial development in the capital since the rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1666, the developers claimed. It will also be the largest single such undertaking in western Europe in the 1980s.

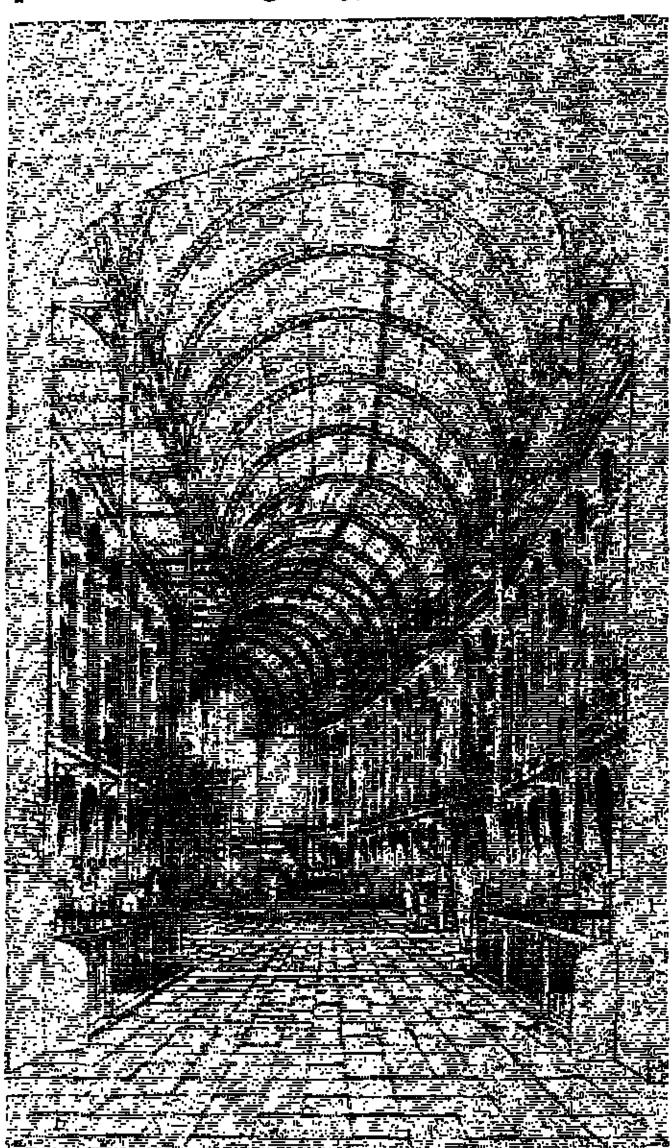
Mr Fouad Jaffar, vice-chairman of St Martin's Property Corporation, the developers, said that the display of models was too cramped to be opened to the public. A public show was being considered, but its form and timing had not been decided.

Today the site contains gloomy sidestreets and decaying warehouse. The visitor of the 1990s who enters the new "city" from the commuter *terminus of* London Bridge station will be greeted by what te developers call "a dramatic architectural landmark" at Number 1 London Bridge. It will consist of two granite-faced office blocks joined by a glass-roofed atrium.

The visitor will then be able to walk along a riverside pavement past the restored 1930s exterior of the headquarters of the old Hay's Wharf company to a private hospital.

The next building will be the largest office block in the complex followed by Hay's Galleria built with an arched passageway on the site of an old dock.





Artist's impression of Hay's Galleria after it is rebuilt with a glass roof

Turmoil in Israel increases

Continued from page 1

radio that the Prime Minister had threatened to resign if it did not go through was denied by his Jerusalem office.

While a spokesman for the Peace Now movement decried the selection of Mr Cohen-Orgad, in a bitter statement about his advocacy of continuing subsidies to Jewish settlers (he is building a new house in the West Bank and his daughter already lives there), leading members of the Liberal Party gave a warning of new dangers to the coalition if it went ahead.

The confusion reigning in the tense corridors of the Knesset quickly demonstrated the vulnerability of the Shamir Government, which has only a paper majority of three in the 120-seat Parliament.

Apart from impending $2,000m (£1,300m) budget cuts *which are threatening to alien*ate the small Tami party – whose votes are vital for the government's survival – Mr Shamir's majority could also be undercut because of two pieces of religious legislation he is pledged to push through during the new session.

One is an archaeology Bill, which would give the Israeli rabbinate virtual control over all excavations in the Holy Land, and the other is a law to restrict the legality of Reform and Conservative rabbinical conversions in determining the key question of who is a Jew.

Nabatiya victims, page 5

Letter from Frankfurt

British is best at world's biggest book jamboree

As the stands are dismantled, the piles of books crated or sold off cheaply to swarms of bargain-hunting bibliophiles, peace movement's propaganda cleared from the trestle tables outside ready for another venue, the world's publishers can look back on yet another successful – and record-breaking – Frankfurt Book Fair.

More than 300,000 books published by 5,700 companies in 77 countries went on display. It would have taken four men reading 18 hours a day all their lives to have digested the contents. More than 26,000 visitors turned up on the first day of the world's biggest publishing jamboree. Those in the trade spent five days thumbing through acres of glossy catalogues, *meandering through a five-mile maze* of booklined stands, and browsing through 88,000 fresh titles in search of a best-seller to take home and reprint.

They entertained each other in the carpeted privacy of curtained booths or around little tables bedecked with the best sellers and enjoyed some culture and elegant glasses of white wine.

There were books from places not renowned for literary output – Costa Rica, Libya, Cameroon and Iceland – as well as the publishing giants: the United States, France, Spain and Britain. The Germans, naturally, had the biggest list: a vast humming pavilion to themselves where virtually every word in the German language set in commercial type was on display.

More than 750 magazine publishers touted their wares, ranging from peace and sexual politics to handball and electrical engineering, while in the self-consciously arty arts section limited gold-leaf editions of medieval Books of Hours, at a mere 90000 marks ($2,250) a copy, looked across the row at modernistic musings on the female anatomy.

But among the foreigners the British, with 400 publishing houses, were easily the biggest, and, happy to report, the best. Not only could thay *claim the current* Nobel Prize winner, with the soulful face of William Golding staring down above prominent displays of his collected works, but in George Orwell they also had the author of the book that has dominated every reference to the coming monentous year.

Every British publisher I had heard of was there, and scores of family firms specializing in arcane areas of cats, slushy romances from you know whom, as well as high-browed treatises from Cambridge University Press, children's books by the dindergartenful and the latest thrillers from Deighton, Le carré and Follett.

The British Council mounted perhaps the smartest, most comprehensive and imaginative displays in the whole fair, and judging from the crowded interest in the 5,000 titles laid out, every penny of the council's tight budgert must have paid off in export earnings 10 times over.

I suppose the language helps. English so dominates the international exchange of ideas that the Koreans, Japanese and Scandinavians devoted a goodly proportion of their display stands to books in English. I could not help feeling sorry for the Saudi representative of King Abdul Aziz University Publishing House; he sat there alone in front of a big display of Arabic editions of philosophy and technology, with nary a commercial visitor to share a glass of orange juice.

The Soviet stand also looked rather empty, until I noticed that half the area was taken up with the umpteenth annotated editions of the works of Marx and Lenin, the speeches of Yuri Andropov and the collected wisdom of the party.

Michael Binyon

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the Aberdeen Curling Rink near Dyce Airport, 11.30., and visits the bungalows of the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association, Dyce, 12.20.

Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at a meeting of the Council at 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1.

Music

Concert by the Eifer Ensemble, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Harpsichord recital by Desmond Hunter, Studio One, BBC Television, **Belfast**, 1.15.

Concert by the Consort of Musicke, Firth Hall, Western Bank, **Sheffield**, 7.30.

Concert by Helen Kucharek (soprano), Philip Salmon (tenor) and Bryna Evans (piano), Chapter House, **Worcester Cathedral**, 7.30.

Paino recital by Paul Skelton, University Hall, **Bath**, 1.35.

Organ recital by Peter Hurford, Town Hall, **Leeds**, 1.05.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Younger Hall, **St Andrews, Fife**, 8.

Harpischord recital by Peter Williams, Reid Concert Hall, **Edinburgh**, 1.10.

Gala Silver Jubilee concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, St Cuthbert's Church, **Carlisle**, 7.30.

YWCA Charity Appeal Concert, featuring the Fife Strathspey and Reel Society, Adam Smith Theatre, **Kirkcaldy**, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Kirkcaldy Art Club Annual Show at the Musuem and Art Gallery, Kirkcal;dy, Fife: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by David Redfern and Drawings by James Savage, at the Chapter Gallery, Market Road, Canton, **Cardiff**; Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9, closed Sun (ends Nov 5).

Ernest Trobridge 1884-1942 architectural exhibition at the New 57 Gallery, 29 Market Street, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (ends Nov 12).

Robert Scott Lauder's Master Class, at the Art Gallery and Museum, Schoolhill, **Aberdeen**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10-8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

Deborah Dewar, paintings and drawings at the Scottish Gallery, 94 George Street, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 1, closed Sun (ends Nov 9).

Drama exhibition for 25th anniversary of the Phoenix Players; **Gloucester** Folk Museum, 999-103 Westgate Street; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and public holidays (ends Oct 29).

The Greeks and Romans in Egypt at the Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, **Oxford**, Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Jan 26).

Down to the Sea, RPS National Centre of Photography, the Octagon, Mission Street, **Bath**; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45 (ends Oct 29).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,263

ACROSS

1 Paganini's ill-adjusted to child's play (5,7).
8 Using a telephone in one's profession (7).
9 A Roman conspirator shifts right shrub (7).
11 Next into the snare is a god (7).
12 He rises regularly when racing (7).
13 Still puts in "Seconds out" (5).
14 Is this Scot a down-to-earth high-flier? (9).
16 Be divided by naval officer's conclusion? Excellent (9).
19 Author famous for disguised writing of pages? Yes (5).
21 What neck, getting this sum wrong (7).
23 French and English articles producing amnesia (7).
24 Nine to five, what, in the city? (7).
25 Organize and rule in place of Dukes (7).
26 Hopelessness for flirt? (5-7).

DOWN

1 Servant wrongly given a hiding, and the sack (7).
2 Worker swallowing fruit for nourishment (7).
3 Sounds just the establishment for you, Sir (5-4).
4 River out west put to shame (5).
5 Left Spain and Portugal for another country (7).
6 Clear-headed but cross (7).
7 Study the noise of birds from foreign parts (12).
10 Unexpectedly grumpy about using force (12).
15 Turn to mean dimension of vehicle (9).
17 Show me there's some point in it (7).
18 Shift worker? (7).
19 Turned up to pick out casual meal (3-4).
20 Advocate giving a little money to QC (7).
22 Gentleman has taken over in the same place (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,262

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Births: **Canaletto**, painter, Venice, 1697; **Henri Bergson**, philosopher, Paris, 1859. Deaths: **Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough**, London, 1744; **Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston**, Prime Minister 1855-58, Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, 1865; **Charles Babbage**, mathematician and inventor of the calculator, London, 1871; **Charles Gounod**, Saint-Cloud, 1893; **Alfred Binet**, psychologist, Paris, 1911; **Thomas Alva Edison**, West Orange, *New Jersey, 1931*. *Today is* the feast of Saint Luke, the accepted author of the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. He was a Gentile and Saint Paul refers to him as "the beloved physician". Luke is the patron saint of doctors and artists: legend says that he died at the age of 84.

Picture call

British Telecom today introduces the first wide-area display radiopager nation-wide. Display Page, which can be used to identify a caller by showing a phone number or to convey a message in code, allows businessmen to publicize their paging numbers to anyone who needs to reach them. The launch coincides with the opening of the International Business Show '83 at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

TV top ten

Top Television programmes in the week ending October 9:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada 15m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada 14.20m
3 The Winds of War, ITV 14.10m
4 The A-Team, ITV 13.90m
5 Winner Takes All, Yorkshire 13.15m
6 Give Us a Clue, Thames 11.95m
7 Punchlines, LWT 11.85m
8 The Krypton Factor, Granada 11.70m
9 The Bounder, Yorkshire 11.55m
10 The Morecambe & Wise Show, Thames 11.45m

BBC 1

1 Just Good Friends 11.70m
2 Blankety Blank 10.35m
3 Noel Edmunds Late Breakfast Show 9.50m
4 Juliet Bravo 9.45m
5 Bergerac 9.40m
6 Three of a Kind 9.15
7 News and Sport (21:00 Sat) 8.40m
8 Nine O'Clock News (Tue) 8.15m
=8 Top of the Pops 8.15m
10 Gone With the Wind 7.80m

BBC 2

1 Butterflies 8.10m
2 Fifty Years of the BFI 5.05m
3 Gardener's World 3.50m
4 Kenny Everet TV Show
5 Green Eyes 2.95m
6 Grt Railway Journeys of the World 2.75m
7 Purple Taxi 2.60m
8 Britain at the Pictures 2.55m
9 Tarzan Goes to India 2.50m
10 Captain Courageous 2.40m

Channel 4

1 Danger Within 3.70m
2 Brookside (Tue) 2.75m
3 Brookside (Wed) 2.65m
4 The Paul Hogan Show 2.45m
5 A Frame With Davis 2.20m
6 The Avengers 1.70m
7 The Prisoner 1.65m
8 The Nation's Health 1.45m
9 Sports Quiz 1.40m
10 American Football 1.40m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Pobol y Cwm, BBC 81,000
2 Sion a Sian, HTV 71,000
3 Ddoe a Heddiw, HTV 50,000
4 Margaret Williams, BBC 47,000
5 Pawb A'i Fys, HTV 45,000

In English:
1 The Avengers 179,000
2 Danger Within 173,000
3 Brookside (Thu) 125,000
4 Bewitched 104,000
15 Buck Rogers 93,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis) showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eights minutes):
BBC 1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.0m (4.4m). Sat 1.2m (3.3m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.70	1.62
Austria Sch	28.60	27.00
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.64	13.97
Finland Mkk	8.79	8.39
France Fr	12.28	11.78
Germany DM	4.03	3.84
Greece Dr	140.00	140.00
Hongkong $	12.15	11.55
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2455.00	2335.00
Japan Yen	363.00	345.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32
Norway Kr	11.37	10.80
Portugal Esc	193.00	182.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.70
Spain Pta	231.00	223.00
Sweden Kr	12.13	11.56
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA $	1.54	1.495
Yugoslavia Dnr	205.00	1.25

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.9 at 677.6

Roads

London and South-east: A25: Traffic lights in Seal, Kent, because of gas repairs; no diversions. A602: Temporary traffic lights 24 hours a day in Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Herts. A24: Road resurfacing at Hunts Bridge, south of Capel.

Midlands: M6: All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junction 10 (Walsall) and junction 11 (Cannock); expect delays. A1: Lane closures at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. A446: Roadworks at junction with A4091 at Moxhull Island, near Meriden.

Wales and West: A37: Traffic restrictions on Yeovil to Dorchester Road, Dorset. Could cause delays. A48: Temporary lights in Lydney to Newham Road: expect delays at Blackeney, Gloucestershire. M4: Nearside lanes closed in both directions between junctions 32 and 34, Cardiff to Rhondda.

North: A560: Westbound traffic diverted in Carrington Road, Stockport, Greater Manchester; delays. A679: Temporary traffic lights in Blackburn Road, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire. A34: Resurfacing in Wilmslow Road, Handforth, Cheshire; delays.

Scotland: M8: Outside lanes of both carriageways closed near junction 12 (Stirling). A956: Width restrictions in Wellington Road, Aberdeen, near prison.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

The Star says that although Britain pioneered the use of kidney machines, we now have fewer of them and more preventable deaths from kidney disease than almost any nation in Europe. In response to the new cuts, doctors are threatening not to sign death certificates for those who die of the disease, thus throwing more work on Coroners' Courts. "It is about time the doctors did something", the paper claims. "If they had stood up to the politicians 10 years ago neither they, nor their patients, would be in this mess now", it says. "The doctors are not getting the money they need because they wont fight for it. Not signing death certificates is merely an administrative quibble."

Every time Mrs Thatcher changes – or is forced to change – her Cabinet it moves even more to the right, the Daily Mirror claims. "Putting Mr Tebbit into Mr Parkinson's place at Trade and Industry won't make much difference. They are both right-wingers. Sending Mr Tom King to Employment won't change the policy towards the unions. That has already been decided. But bringing Mr Nicholas Ridley into the Cabinet is bad news.

Dyslexia auction

The Dyslexia Institute is to hold its third annual "Orcshun" of signed books tomorrow at the Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4. All six books short-listed for the Booker McConnell Prize will be up for auction, under the hammer of Frank Delaney, of the BBC Radio 4 "Bookshelf". This is the institute's third annual "week", with events such as the opening of a new outpost in Plymouth today by Susan Hampshire. Tickets for the auction are £4 from: the Dyslexia Institute, 133 Gresham Road, Staines, Middlesex

Weather forecast

Pressure will be low in N with a trough of low pressure extending southeastwards across all parts.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright intervals, rain by evening, clearing later; winds SW veering W, fresh to strong decreasing moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

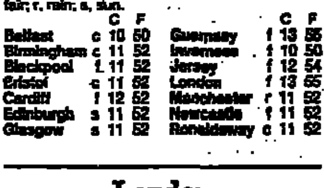
SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy with hill fog and rain or drizzle, clearing during evening; winds SW veering W, strong to gale decreasing fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rain at times, some hill fog, becoming drier and clearer during evening; winds mainly SW, fresh; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

SW, NE, NW Scotland, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Rain at times, some heavy with hill fog, becoming showery by evening; winds SW veering W, fresh to strong; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Colder with showers, heavy and perhaps wintry on northern hills.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) Wind southwesterly strong occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind southwesterly strong or gale; sea very rough.



Sun rises: 7.29am
Sun sets: 6.02pm
Moon sets: 3.09am
Moon rises: 5.27pm
Full Moon October 21.

Lighting-up time

TODAY
London 6.32 pm to 7.00 am
Bristol 6.42 pm to 7.10 am
Edinburgh 6.38 pm to 7.21 am
Manchester 6.37 pm to 7.12 am
Penzance 6.56 pm to 7.20 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

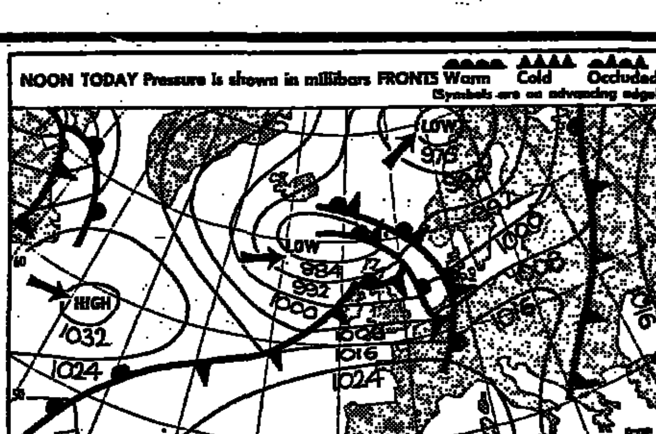
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	f	13	55
Birmingham	c	11	52	Inverness	f	10	50
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	f	12	54
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	13	55
Cardiff	f	12	52	Manchester	r	11	52
Edinburgh	s	11	52	Newcastle	f	11	52
Glasgow	s	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

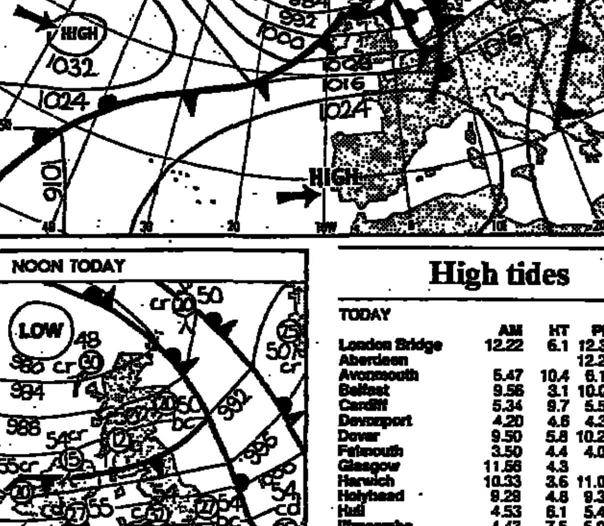
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, – in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1016.6 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

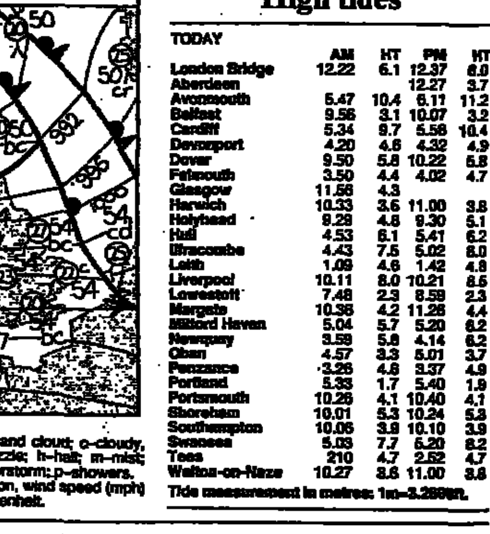
Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 15C (59F); lowest day max: Lerwick 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Morecambe 0.38in; highest sunshine: Folkstone 8.7hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy, o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

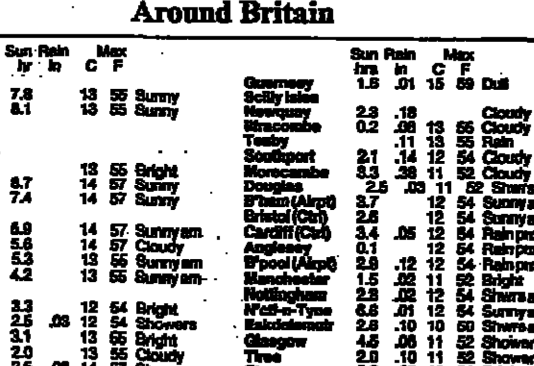


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.22	6.1	12.37	6.0
Aberdeen			12.27	3.7
Avonmouth	5.47	10.4	6.11	11.2
Belfast	9.56	3.1	10.07	3.2
Cardiff	5.34	9.7	5.58	10.4
Devonport	4.20	4.6	4.32	4.9
Dover	9.50	5.8	10.22	5.8
Falmouth	3.50	4.4	4.02	4.7
Glasgow	11.56	4.3		
Harwich	10.33	3.6	11.00	3.8
Holyhead	9.29	4.8	9.30	5.1
Hull	4.53	6.1	5.41	6.2
Ilfracombe	4.43	7.5	5.02	8.0
Leith	1.09	4.6	1.42	4.8
Liverpool	10.11	8.0	10.21	8.5
Lowestoft	7.48	2.3	8.59	2.3
Margate	10.36	4.2	11.28	4.4
Milford Haven	5.04	5.7	5.20	6.2
Newquay	3.59	5.8	4.14	6.2
Oban	4.57	3.3	5.01	3.7
Penzance	3.26	4.6	3.37	4.9
Portland	5.33	1.7	5.40	1.9
Portsmouth	10.26	4.1	10.40	4.1
Shoreham	10.01	5.3	10.24	5.3
Southampton	10.06	3.9	10.10	3.9
Swansea	5.03	7.7	5.20	8.2
Tees	210	4.7	2.52	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	10.27	3.6	11.00	3.8

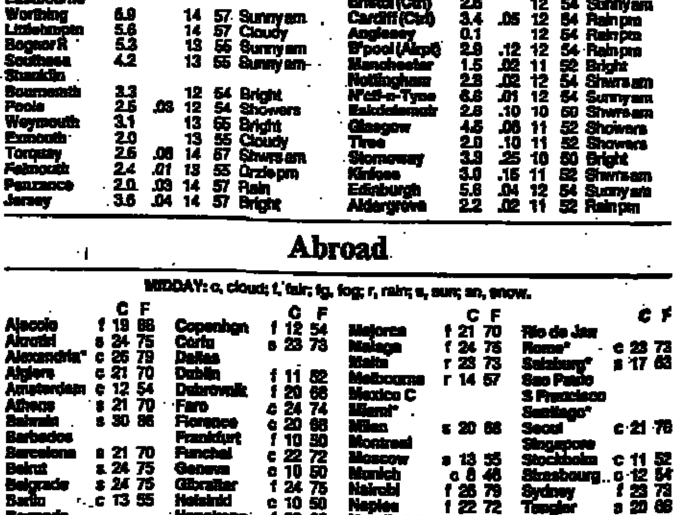
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

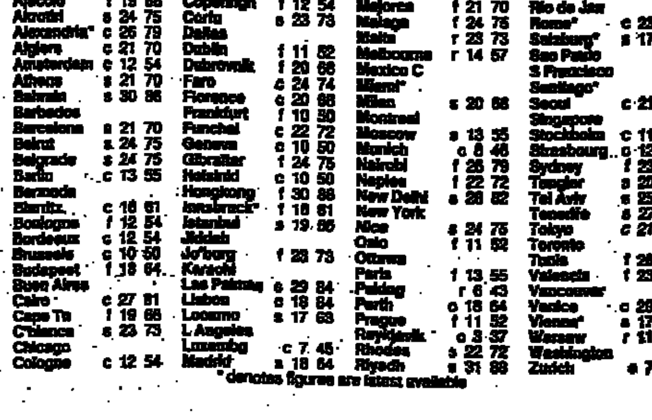
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews						Guernsey	1.6	.01	15	59	Dull
Scarboro	7.8		13	55	Sunny	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	8.1		13	55	Sunny	Newquay	2.3	.18			Cloudy
Cromer						Ilfracombe	0.2	.08	13	55	Cloudy
Lowestoft						Tenby		.11	13	55	Rain
Clacton						Southport	2.1	.14	12	54	Cloudy
Margate			13	55	Bright	Morecambe	3.3	.38	11	52	Cloudy
Folkestone	8.7		14	57	Sunny	Douglas	2.5	.03	11	52	Shwrs pm
Hastings	7.4		14	57	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	3.7		12	54	Sunny am
Eastbourne						Bristol (Ctr)	2.6		12	54	Sunny am
Worthing	6.9		14	57	Sunny am	Cardiff (Ctr)	3.4	.05	12	54	Rain pm
Littlehmptn	5.6		14	57	Cloudy	Anglesey	0.1		12	54	Rain pm
Bognor R	5.3		13	55	Sunny am	B'pool (Airpt)	2.9	.12	12	54	Rain pm
Southsea	4.2		13	55	Sunny am	Manchester	1.5	.02	11	52	Bright
Shanklin						Nottingham	2.3	.02	12	54	Shwrs am
Bournemouth	3.3		12	54	Bright	N'cstl-n-Tyne	6.6	.01	12	54	Sunny am
Poole	2.5	.03	12	54	Showers	Eskdalemuir	2.8	.10	10	50	Shwrs am
Weymouth	3.1		13	55	Bright	Glasgow	4.5	.06	11	52	Showers
Exmouth	2.0		13	55	Cloudy	Tiree	2.0	.10	11	52	Showers
Torquay	2.6	.06	14	57	Shwrs am	Stornoway	3.3	.25	10	50	Bright
Falmouth	2.4	.01	13	55	Drzle pm	Kinloss	3.0	.15	11	52	Shwrs am
Penzance	2.0	.03	14	57	Rain	Edinburgh	5.6	.04	12	54	Sunny am
Jersey	3.6	.04	14	57	Bright	Aldergrove	2.2	.02	11	52	Rain pm

Abroad





MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Copenhgn	f	12	54	Majorca	f	21	70	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	s	23	73	Malaga	f	24	75	Rome*	c	23	73
Alexandria*	c	26	79	Dallas				Malta	r	23	73	Salzburg*	s	17	63
Algiers	c	21	70	Dublin	f	11	52	Melbourne	r	14	57	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	f	20	68	Mexico C				S Francisco			
Athens	s	21	70	Faro	c	24	74	Miami*				Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	30	86	Florence	c	20	68	Milan	s	20	68	Seoul	c	21	70
Barbados				Frankfurt	f	10	50	Montreal				Singapore			
Barcelona	s	21	70	Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow	s	13	55	Stockholm	c	11	52
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	c	10	50	Munich	c	8	46	Strasbourg	c	12	54
Belgrade	s	24	75	Gibraltar	f	24	75	Nairobi	f	26	79	Sydney	f	23	73
Berlin	c	13	55	Helsinki	c	10	50	Naples	f	22	72	Tangier	s	20	68
Bermuda				Hongkong	f	30	86	New Delhi	s	28	82	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Biarritz	c	16	61	Innsbruck*	f	16	61	New York				Tenerife	s	27	81
Boulogne	f	12	54	Istanbul	s	19	66	Nice	s	24	75	Tokyo	c	21	70
Bordeaux	c	12	54	Jiddah				Oslo	f	11	52	Toronto			
Brussels	c	10	50	Jo'burg	f	23	73	Ottawa				Tunis	f	26	79
Budapest	f	18	64	Karachi				Paris	f	13	55	Valencia	f	23	73
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	s	29	84	Peking	r	6	43	Vancouver			
Cairo	c	27	81	Lisbon	c	18	64	Perth	c	18	64	Venice	c	20	68
Cape Tn	f	19	66	Locarno	s	17	63	Prague	f	11	52	Vienna*	s	17	63
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles				Reykjavik	c	3	37	Warsaw	r	11	52
Chicago				Luxembg	c	7	45	Rhodes	s	22	72	Washington			
Cologne	c	12	54	Madrid	s	18	64	Riyadh	s	31	88	Zurich	s	7	45

* denotes figures are latest available